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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS SINE DIE.

Approval of the Confiscation Act by the President.

HIS MESSAGE ON THE SUBJECT.

Passage of a Law Making Postage Stamps Currency.

Military and Civil Appointments Confirmed.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE SESSION.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 17.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The scenes attending the adjournment of Congress were not of unusual interest Much of the last hour of the session in the House was spent in fighting off Mr. WICKLIFFE's resolution requiring a register of all the slaves that may come into the lines of our army. The venerable Kentuckian was not pleased with the rejection of his proposition. One of the last acts of the Clerk was the reading of the President's intended veto of the Confiscation bill, a paper not altogether satisfactory to the Republicans, as was shown by the refusal to print extra copies. Most of the members left this afternoon, and the few who remain will be off in a day or two.

The President and members of the Cabinet occupied the Vice-President's room at the Capitol, while attending to the public business.

POSTAGE STAMPS AS CURRENCY.

Among the last acts signed by the President was the one authorizing the issue of postage and other Government stamps as currency, and prohibiting banks and other corporations from issuing notes below the denomination of one dollar for circulation.

BILLS APPROVED.

The following House bills, of a public character, were approved by the President on Wednesday and Thursday:

To amend the Judicial system.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept the title to League Island, Delaware River.

Concerning Courts in Michigan.

Concerning Courts in Maine.

To amend the Pacific Railroad act.

Supplementary to the act for the emancipation in District of Columbia.

Authorizing Minnesota to change lines of branch railroads.

For presentation of medals of honor to soldiers who distinguish themselves.

To suspend payments to officers and men in Missouri.

Tendering thanks of Congress to Capt. FOOTE.

Granting pensions to officers on Western gunboats.

Establishing and equalizing the grades of naval line of officers.

Amendatory of the act to promote the efficiency of the navy.

To authorize payment in postage stamps, and to prohibit the circulation of notes of less than one dollar.

Relating to the competency of witnesses.

Transferring the Western gunboat fleet to the Navy Department.

Prohibiting the confinement of military prisoners in the District Penitentiary.

To punish the fraudulent sale or use of postage stamps.

Supplementary to the Civil Appropriation bill.

Imposing additional duty on sugar produced in the United States.

For the more prompt settlement of accounts of disbursing officers.

In regard to the fund of the Winnebago Indians.

To suppress insurrection, punish treason and rebellion, seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes.

Joint resolution explanatory of the same.

Suspending sale of Kansas Indian lands.

Regulating compensation of agents for paying pensions.

Supplementary to the Indian Appropriation bill.

BILLS POSTPONED.

Among the most important bills postponed by the House, or remaining unacted upon, are the following:

Providing for the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union.

For the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Providing for a uniform system of bankruptcy.

For the appointment of a Commission to ascertain losses incurred by loyal citizens from the appropriation of their property by United States troops.

The Bank bill.

The bill appropriating two hundred millions of dollars for Border Slave State emancipation and for colonization purposes.

The Senate took no definite action upon the House bills to totally abolish the franking privilege, and to repeal all laws allowing mileage, (including the present members of Congress.)

The House bill providing for the discharge or trial of State prisoners, failed in the Senate.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Congress, during the recent session, has appropriated about eight hundred millions of dollars, including upwards of five hundred and sixty millions for the army, and somewhat less than one hundred millions for the navy.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate last night and this morning confirmed the following nominations:

SAMUEL F. MILLER, of Iowa, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

ISAAC MARSH to be Deputy Postmaster at Lockport, New York.

LEONARD LOTTRIDGE to be Deputy Postmaster at La Crosse, Wis.

DANIEL L. EATON, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain in the Volunteers.

A. H. ROBINSON, of Indiana, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain in the Volunteer service.

WM. M. CALDWELL, of New-York, to be additional Paymaster.

CHARLES J. F. ALLEN, to be additional Paymaster.

WESLEY S. MANN, of Pennsylvania, to be an additional Paymaster.

WM. D. WESSON, of Ohio, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

WM. H. DANIELS, of New-York, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

ARCHIBALD C. VORIS, of Indiana, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

JAMES D. FESSENDEN, to be an additional Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel.

JOHN B. FROTHINGHAM, to be an addition Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

EDWARD S. CONVERSE, of Ohio, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain in the volunteer service.

REUBEN GRIFFITH PORTER, of New-Jersey, to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain.

CATHERINUS F. BUCKINGHAM, of Ohio, to be a Brigadier-General in the volunteers.

Col. FRANCIS J. HERON, of Iowa, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Col. MORGAN L. SMITH, of the Eighth Regiment of Missouri, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Col. CHARLES CRAFT, of the Thirty-first Indiana Regiment, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Col. FITZ HENRY WARREN, of the Iowa Volunteers, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

FREDERICK SALOMON, of Wisconsin, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

CADWALLADER C. W. WASHBURNE, of Iowa, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Col. JACOB AMMEN, of Ohio, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Col. J. W. LILL, of Ohio, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HENRY CONNELLY, of New-Mexico, to be Governor of the Territory of New-Mexico.

Cols. John Cochrane, New-York; Henry S. Briggs' Massachusetts; August Willich, Indiana; Henry D. Terry, Michigan; James D. Morgan and James Steedman, Ohio; Conrad I. Jackson, Pennsylvania, and Louis Blenker, New-York; Capt. Wm. T. Magruder, First Cavalry; Col. John B. Turchin, Illinois; Maj. Seth Williams; Maj. Alfred Pleasanton, Second Cavalry, and James S. Jackson, of Kentucky, to be Brigadier Generals of Volunteers.

Brig.-Gens. A. D. McCook, William Nelson and Thomas L. Crittenden, to be Major-Generals.

Among recent confirmations is Capt. Theo. McGowen, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Adjutant-General on the Staff of Brig.-Gen. Howe, Army of the Potomac.

Lieut.-Col. Don Carlos Buell, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Colonel.

The following have been promoted to Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, viz.: Major Seth Williams, Major Julius P. Gareche and Major Richard C. Drum.

Capts. George L. Hartsuff, Nathaniel H. McLean, John C. Kelton, Robert Williams, William D. Whipple, Chauncey McKeever, Albert O. Colburn, George D. Ruggles, Thomas M. Vincent, Oliver D. Green and Samuel Breck, to be Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with the rank of Major.

W. H. Kensman, of Iowa, and Jesse Elliott Jacobs, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with the rank of Captain.

William M. Boone, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

Capt. John P. Sherburne, of the Nineteenth Infantry, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major, in the United States Army.

Lieut. H. B. Scott, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain of Volunteers.

Lieut. M. M. Howes, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Lieut. C. Wheaton, of the Second Massachusetts Volunteers, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

Lieuts. H. Vallance and John Norris to be Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank of Captains.

Thomas Harris, of Indiana, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain in the Volunteer force.

R. C. Webster, of Kentucky, to be Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, with rank of Captain.

Alfred B. Farnsworth to be Second Lieutenant in the Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry.

Lieut. Charles P. Horton, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Adjutant of Volunteers, with rank of Captain.

James D. Crolly, of New-York, to be Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Regiment United States Infantry.

Sergeant-Major Frank W. Perry, and First Sergeants George L. Choisey and Thomas S. Wright, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, to be Second Lieutenants in that regiment.

Lieut. Wm. M. Cantine, of Michigan, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain of Volunteers.

Thompson F. Eckert, of Ohio; T. B. A. David, of Pennsylvania; Randall P. Wade, of Ohio; Geo. W. Smith, of Missouri, and Randolph Botts, of New-York, to be Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank of Captain.

J. H. Boucher, of Iowa, to be Brigade-Surgeon of Volunteers.

Geo. W. Barton, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain of Volunteers.

Capt. Henry Curtis, Jr., of Illinois, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain.

Lieut. D. D. Jones, Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Henry L. Bevans, of Minnesota, and Orloff R. Dorman, of Florida, to be Assistant Paymasters in the Volunteer force.

Henry C. Weir, of New-York, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain of Volunteers.

B. F. Winchester, of New-York, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Captain.

A. L. Austin, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain.

The following were confirmed as Assistant Surgeons in the United States Army: Wm. H. Keene, of Pennsylvania; George L. Porter, of Pennsylvania; David S. Huntington, of Pennsylvania; T. W. Williams, of the District of Columbia; Charles M. Colton, of Virginia; T. M. Brown, of Ohio; Charles S. Degraw, of New-York; Edward C. Strode, of Illinois; Andrew H. Smith, of New-York, and Van Buren Hubbard, of Ohio.

First Lieut. Isaac N. Mason, of Wisconsin, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain.

First Lieut. James S. Dunn, of Indiana, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Captain.

J. M. Robinson, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain.

Orlando J. Hopkins, of Kentucky, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Captain.

Geo. C. Pomeroy, of Massachusetts, to be Second Lieutenant in Third Infantry, U. S. A.

Capt. Joseph Smith, to be Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks; Capt. Andrew H. Foote, to be Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Capt. Charles Henry Davis, to be Chief of Bureau of Navigation; Commander John A. Dahlgren, to be Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.

Paymaster H. Bridge, to be Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Surgeon William Whelan, to be Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Theron Woolverton, of New-York, to be Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

Wm. Walton Murphy, of Michigan, to be Consul-General of the United States for the Hanseatic and Free Cities, to reside at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Henry S. Pitkin, of New-York, to be Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

William W. Hinkley, to be Surveyor of the Customs for the port of Beverly, Mass.

Clement S. Rice, of Nevada Territory, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Nevada.

Jays Hazel Sherman, of New-York, to be Consul of the United States at Prince Edward's Island.

Warren L. Underwood, of Kentucky, to be Consul of the United States at Glasgow.

Benj. F. Tefft, of Maine, to be Consul of the United States at Stockholm.

Philip Frazer, of Florida, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Florida.

Wm. Waller Edwards, of Missouri, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri.

Conaly F. Trigg, of Tennessee, to be Judge of the United States District Courts for the Districts of Tennessee.

Jehorda J. Ware, of Arkansas, to be Register of the Land Office at Batesville, Ark.

Isaac B. Curran, of Illinois, to be Consul of the United States for the Grand Duchy of Baden, to reside at Carlsruhe.

COMMISSIONER OF TAXES.

The following are the Commissioners under the Act for the Collection of Direct Taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States:

For the District of Virginia—John Hawkshurst, John Lewis, Lewis Ruffner.

For the District of Tennessee—Oliver P. Temple, John B. Rogers, Wm. H. Wisner.

For the District of Florida—Lyman D. Stickney, John G. Larais, Harrison Reed.

For the District of Louisiana—Wm. L. Hodge, Wm. Packer, Adolph Rozier.

For the District of Arkansas—Jonas M. Tibbits, Samuel H. Hempstead, and David Walker.

For the District of Texas—Lemuel D. Evans, James Throckmorton, George W. Paschal.

For the District of South Carolina—Abram D. Smith, Wm. E. Wording, and Wm. Henry Brisbane.

ARMY CHANGES.

Major W. H. POLK, of Tennessee, has secured the release on parole from Fort Warren of Major W. D. PORTER, of that State, who will return South to ask the release on parole of First Lieutenant F. MCELHONE, (of Philadelphia,) of the Fourteenth United States Infantry—a wounded prisoner at Savage's Station, near Richmond.

Col. R. C. ENWRIGHT, late of the Sixty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers, is discharged the service of the United States.

Capt. ELIJAH HOBART, Ninety-third New-York, Lieut. HAMILTON LITTLEFIELD, Eighty-first New-York, and Lieut. A. E. HALL, Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, are dismissed the service.

The resignation of Capt. LOUIS PHILLIPPE D'ORLEANS, and ROBERT D'ORLEANS, Aids-de-Camp to Gen. MCCLELLAN, have been accepted by the President, to take effect on the 15th inst.

The resignation of Major JAMES LAKE, additional Aid-de-Camp to Gen. FREMONT, has been accepted by the President, to take effect on the 16th inst.

Surgeon PORTER, United States Army, will repair to Chicago to relieve Brigade Surgeon BLANEY in his duties as Medical Purveyor, the latter to report to the Surgeon General.

THE CASE OF SENATOR SIMMONS.

The Secretary of War, in response to the resolution of the House, calling for all the evidence on the files relating to the question whether any member or members of Congress have had any interest in Government contracts since April, transmitted a printed copy of the document heretofore sent to the Senate, containing the arrangement made between Mr. SCHUBARTS and Senator SIMMONS, which he says is all the information on the files of that Department.

THE TOTAL LOSS AT THE RICHMOND BATTLES.

The following statement, which comes from an official source, may be relied upon as a perfectly correct enumeration of the Union losses during the six days' battles before Richmond:

Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Franklin	245	1,313	1,179	2,737
Sumner	170	1,068	848	2,086
Keyes	69	507	201	777
Heintzelman	189	1,051	833	2,073
Porter	873	3,700	2,779	7,352
Cavalry	19	60	97	176
Engineers	—	2	21	23
Totals	1,565	7.701	5,958	15,224

IMPORTANT FROM SONORA.

Advices have just been received from San Francisco, Cal., which lead to the belief that the port of Guaymas, Sonora, is in the hands of the French. These advices are based on the fact that letters from Guaymas to parties in San Francisco intimated the actual existence of the knowledge in the former place that one or more of the French men-of-war, cruising on the Mexican Pacific coast, would soon appear in the port of Guaymas to take possession.

MINORITY RESPONSE OF BORDER STATE REPRESENTATIVES TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 15, 1862.

MR. PRESIDENT: The undersigned, members of Congress from the Border States, in response to your address of Saturday last, beg leave to say that they attended a meeting on the same day the address was delivered, for the purpose of considering the same. The meeting appointed a Committee to report a response to your address. That report was made on yesterday, and the action of the majority indicated clearly that the response reported, or one in substance the same, would be adopted and presented to you.

Inasmuch as we cannot consistently—with our own sense of duty to the country, under the existing perils which surround us—concur in that response, we feel it to be due to you and to ourselves, to make to you a brief and candid answer over our signatures. We believe that the whole power of the Government, upheld and sustained by all the influences and means of all loyal men in all sections, and of all parties, is essentially necessary to put down the rebellion and preserve the Union and Constitution. We understand your appeal to us to have been made for the purpose of securing this result. A very large portion of the people in the Northern States believe that Slavery is the "lever power of the rebellion." It matters not whether this belief be well founded or not. The belief does exist, and we have to deal with things as they are, and not as we would have them be. In consequence of the existence of this belief, we understand that an immense pressure is brought to bear for the purpose of striking down this institution, through the exercise of military authority. The Government cannot maintain this great struggle if the support and influence of the men who entertain these opinions be withdrawn. Neither can the Government hope for early success if the support of that element called "Conservative" be withdrawn. Such being the condition of things, the President appeals to the Border State men to step forward and prove their patriotism by making the first sacrifice. No doub like appeals have been made to extreme men in the North to meet us half-way, in order that the whole moral, political, pecuniary and physical force of the Nation may be firmly and earnestly united in one grand effort to save the Union and the Constitution. Believing that such were the motives that prompted your address, and such the results to which it looked, we cannot reconcile it to our sense of duty in this trying hour to respond in a spirit of fault-finding or querulousness over the things that are past.

We are not disposed to seek for the cause of present misfortunes in the errors and wrongs of others who now propose to unite with us in a common purpose. But, on the other hand, we meet your address in the spirit in which it was made, and, as loyal Americans, declare to you and to the world that there is no sacrifice that we are not ready to make to save the Government and institutions of our fathers.

That *we*, few of us though we may be, will permit no men from the North, or from the South, to go further than we in the accomplishment of the great work before us; that in order to carry out these views we will, so far as may be in our power, ask the people of the Border States, calmly, deliberately and fairly, to consider your recommendations. We are the more emboldened to assume this position from the fact, now become history, that the leaders of the Southern rebellion have offered to abolish Slavery among them, as a condition to foreign intervention in favor of their independence as a nation. If they can give up Slavery *to destroy* the Union, we can surely ask our people to consider the question of emancipation to save the Union.

With great respect,

JNO. W. NOELL, Missouri,
SAML. F. CASEY, Kentucky,
GEO. P. FISHER, Delaware,
A. J. CLEMENTS, Tennessee,
WM. G. BROWN, Western Virginia,
JACOB B. BLAIR, Western Virginia,
W. T. WILLEY, Western Virginia.

MAYNARD, of Tennessee, and HENDERSON, Senator of Missouri, each submitted an answer from himself to the President, in which stronger grounds were taken, in some respects, than in the foregoing address.

ARRIVAL OF MR. SANDFORD.

Mr. SANDFORD, the United States Minister at Belgium, arrived here to-day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 17.

The Senate convened at 9 A. M.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND, Chaplain, Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Union,) from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, wished to enter his personal protest against the publication of portions of the evidence before the Committee. He (WRIGHT) would not be considered responsible for its use by the Senator from Michigan (CHANDLER) yesterday. He (WRIGHT) doubted the propriety of such an expose as had been made by the Senator from Michigan (CHANDLER.)

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported, with amendments, the bill to establish a Bureau of Migration.

The object of the bill is to provide superintendence for the emigration, settlement and colonization of the people of African descent who may desire to migrate to countries beyond the limits of the United States. A Commissioner of Migration is to be appointed, with a salary of $3,000 per annum. The Commissioner is to have a clerk at a salary of $1,800, and two assistant clerks at $1,200 per annum, if, in the opinion of the President, the duties of the Bureau may require their services.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) called up the House bill to defray the expenses incurred in enrolling and equipping certain companies of the State of Delaware Volunteers.

The bill was passed.

The Senate passed the bill making postage and other United States stamps, currency, and prohibiting the issue of notes of less than one dollar, etc.

Various other measures were then acted upon.

The Senate kept alternating from open to closed session.

When the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the latter had no further communication to make.

The President's message, similar to that read in the House on the Confiscation bill, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be presented to Hon. SOLOMON FOOT, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, for the dignified and impartial manner in which he has performed his duties while presiding over their deliberations during the present session.

The President *pro tem.* expressed his full and grateful appreciation of the cordial expression of the Senate relative to the manner in which the duties of the Chair have been performed—duties that were delicate and often laborious, involving questions embarrassing and perplexing. It equally became him also to acknowledge the courtesy and forbearance which had been manifested toward him in the discharge of those duties. He wishes to acknowledge a like obligation to the excellent officers of the Senate before him. Their country was most loved and beloved when most tried—most honored when in peril. He would indulge the hope that they might return here recruited in vigor, in strength, in health, in heart and in hope, amid the rejoicings of a mighty people, restored to peace, union and harmony. This was his abiding faith, and would be his unceasing prayer.

Mr. FOOT then declared the Senate adjourned *sine die.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 17.

The reading of yesterday's journal consumed half an hour.

Various messages were received from the Senate concerning the passage of certain bills.

The Speaker signed numerous enrolled bills.

Much confusion prevailed.

The bill to divide Michigan into two Judicial Districts was taken up and passed.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved that the House concur in the request of the Senate to extend the adjournment until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) asked consent to introduce a bill providing—

"That on and after the first of August, all postage and other United States stamps shall be received for all dues of less than five dollars, and which may be received in exchange for United States notes.

No private corporation or bank shall make and issue any token, note or device for less than one dollar to circulate as money.

Any person so offending shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or imprisonment for six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court."

Objection having been made to the reception of the bill, Mr. HOOPER moved that the rules be suspended in order that it might be taken up.

Motion carried by Yeas 68; Nays 33.

Mr. HOOPER caused a letter to be read from the Secretary of the Treasury urging the measure, and inclosing the draft of the bill for the object stated, and also one for changing the weight of the smaller silver coins.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Union,) briefly contended that the second clause in the bill prohibiting the issue of paper money below the denomination of one dollar was unconstitutional.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was lost by yeas 39, nays 64.

The bill was then passed by yeas 63, nays 29.

The joint resolution suspending the sales of the lands of the Kansas, Sac and Fox Indians, until the 4th of March, 1863, was passed.

A message was here received from President LINCOLN and read.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Considering the bill for an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes, and the joint resolution explanatory of said act, as being substantially one,

I have approved and signed both. Before I was informed of the passage of the resolution, I had prepared the draft of a message stating objections to the bill becoming a law, a copy of which draft is herewith transmitted. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

July 17, 1862.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I herewith return to your honorable body, in which it originated, the bill for an act, entitled, "An act to suppress treason and rebellion; to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," together with my objections to its becoming a law.

There is much in the bill to which I perceive no objection. It is wholly prospective, and it touches neither the person or property of any loyal citizen, in which particular it is just and proper.

The first and second section provides for the conviction and punishment of persons who shall be guilty of treason, and the person who shall incite, get on foot, assist or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort to any such existing rebellion or insurrection.

By fair construction the persons within these sections are not to be punished without regular trials in duly constituted Court under the forms and all the substantial provisions of law, and of the Constitution applicable to their several cases. To this I perceive no objection, especially as such persons would be within the general pardoning power, and also within the special provision for pardon and amnesty contained in this act.

It also provides that the slaves of persons confiscated under these sections shall be free. I think there is an unfortunate form of expression rather than a substantial objection in this.

It is startling to say that Congress can free a slave within a State, and yet were it said that the ownership of the slave had first been transferred to the Nation, and that Congress had then liberated him, the difficulty would vanish. And this is the real case.

The traitor against the General Government forfeits his slave at least as justly as he does any other property, and he forfeits both to the Government against which he offends.

The Government, so far as there can be ownership, owns the forfeited slaves, and the question for Congress in regard to them is, "Shall they be made free or sold to new masters?"

I see no objection to Congress deciding in advance that they shall be free.

To the high honor of Kentucky, as I am informed, she has been the owner of some slaves by escheat, and has sold none, but liberated all. I hope the same is true of some other States. Indeed I do not believe it would be physically possible for the General Government to return persons so circumstanced, to actual slavery. I believe there would be physical resistance to it, which would never be turned aside by argument nor driven away by *force*. In this view of it, I have no objection to this feature of the bill.

Another matter valued in these two sections and running through other parts of the act, will be notified hereafter.

I perceive no objection to the third and fourth sections.

So far as I wish to notice the fifth and sixth sections they may be considered together. That the enforcement of these sections would do no injustice to the persons embraced within them is clear. That those who make a causeless war should be compelled to pay the cost of it, is too obviously just to be called in question. To give Government protection to the property of persons who have abandoned it and gone on a crusade to overthrow that same Government is absurd, if considered in the mere light of justice. The severest justice may not always be the best policy. The principle of seizing and appropriating the property of the persons embraced within these sections is certainly not very objectionable, but a justly discriminating application of it would be very difficult, and to a great extent impossible. And would it not be wise to place a power of remission somewhere, so that these persons may know they have something to save by desisting?

I am not sure whether such power of remission is or is not within section thirteen without a special act of Congress.

I think our military commanders when, in military phrase, they are within the enemy's country, should, in an orderly manner, seize and keep whatever of real or personal property may be necessary or convenient for their commands, and, at the same time, preserve in some way the evidence of what they do.

What I have said in regard to slaves, while commenting on the first and second sections, is applicable to the ninth, with the difference, that no provision is made in the whole act for determining whether a particular individual slave does or does not fall within the classes defined in that section. He is to be free upon certain conditions, but whether these conditions do or do not pertain to him, no mode of ascertaining is provided. This could be easily supplied.

To the tenth section I make no objection. The oath therein required seems to be proper, and the remainder of the section is substantially identical with a law already existing.

The eleventh section simply assumes to confer discretionary powers on the Executive. Without the law I have no hesitation to go as far in the direction indicated as I may at any time deem expedient. And I am ready to say now, I think it is proper for our military commanders to employ as laborers as many persons of African descent as can be used to advantage.

The twelfth and thirteenth sections are something better; they are unobjectionable, and the fourteenth is entirely proper, if all other parts of the act shall stand. That to which I chiefly object pervades most parts of the act, but more distinctly appears in the first, second, seventh and eighth sections.

It is the sum of those provisions which results in the divesting of title forever. For the causes of treason and the ingredients of treason, but amounting to the full crime, it declares forfeiture extending beyond the lives of the guilty parties; whereas, the Constitution of the United States declares that no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted. True, there is to be no formal attainder in this case; still I think the greater punishment cannot be Constitutionally inflicted in a different form for the same offence. With great respect I am constrained to say, I think this feature of the act is unconstitutional. It would not be difficult to modify it. I may remark that the provision of the Constitution put in language borrowed from Great Britain, applies only in this country, as I understand, to real or landed estate. Again, this act by proceedings *in rem.*, forfeits property for the ingredients of treason without a conviction of the supposed criminal, or a personal hearing given him in any proceeding. That we may not touch property lying within our reach because we cannot give personal notice to an owner, who is absent, endeavoring to destroy the Government, is certainly not very satisfactory; still, the owner may not be thus engaged, and I think a reasonable time should be provided for such parties to appear and have personal hearings. Similar provisions are not uncommon in connection with proceedings *in rem.* For the reasons stated I return the bill to the House in which it originated.

The message was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Speaker also laid before the House a message from the President, recommending that some suitable acknowledgment be made to Commodore VANDERBILT for the gift to the Government of the vessel of that name, which has been doing valuable service.

This message was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The House then passed the Senate's joint resolution, making further appropriations for the current and incidental expenses of the Indian Department.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) asked leave to introduce a resolution that it shall be the duty of the Government to order a record to be kept of the names, age and sex of all slaves received into our lines, together with the names of the owners of the same.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. WICKLIFFE moved to suspend the rules.

Motion negatived by 58 against 45.

The House then passed the Senate resolution, providing that the compensation to pension agents shall be two per cent. on the entire disbursements by any one of them, provided the aggregate compensation shall not exceed $2,000 per annum.

Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, (Rep.) from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 10,000 copies of the President's message on the subject of confiscation.

On a motion to lay the resolution on the table, no quorum voted.

It now lacked twenty minutes to two o'clock.

The proceedings were temporarily interrupted by the reception of a message from the Senate, stating that body having completed its business, was now ready to adjourn for the session.

Cries of "Good," "Good," "Good."

The Speaker, in accordance with usage, appointed a committee to act with a similar committee of the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn.

The proceedings in the call of the House were then resumed, and these continued until 2 o'clock, at which hour the Speaker terminated the roll call.

Mr. COX, from the Committee to wait on the President, reported that the President had no further business or other communication to present to Congress.

The Speaker then said, "The time fixed for the adjournment of the two Houses having arrived, I hereby declare the House adjourned *sine die.*"

Loud applause by the members followed the announcement.

A few minutes only elapsed before all the members had left the Hall.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 16.

At Mill Creek hospital are about 200 patients, most of whom are convalescent, and many of whom will soon return to their regiments. Their names have already appeared in print.

A rumor has been afloat for twenty-four hours, that the rebels had driven back our forces at Williamsburgh, and taken possession, &c. There is not one word of truth in it, and the Government telegraph lines have been constantly working through the place up to the present moment.

Naval.

The *Flambeau* left the following gunboats at Port Royal: *Keystone State*, *Pocahontas*, *Wyandotte*, *James Adger* (just from Charleston), *Paul Jones* (new), *Crusader*, *Unadilla* (new).

The officers and crews of these vessels were well. No Courts-martial were in session.

The new steam-gunboat *Adirondack* sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard yesterday, with sealed orders. She is not to make any formal trial trip as such, but proceeds to her post at once.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

The Rebel General Price Reported to be Crossing the Mississippi.

Probable Operations Against Gen. Curtis.

Two Battles in Northwestern Arkansas.

Defeat of the Rebels with Heavy Loss.

CAIRO, Tuesday, July 15.

Passengers by the boat from Memphis report that Gen. PRICE, on Wednesday night, moved a battery of artillery and forty forage wagons across the Mississippi, at Cypress Bayou, near Napoleon. The battery was marked "HINDMAN, Little Rock." Another battery crossed on Sunday evening, and squads of men from Panola, Miss., were crossing in the same direction, apparently with a view of concentrating a force in Arkansas, perhaps to operate against Gen. CURTIS.

A special to the St. Louis *Democrat*, dated Helena, Ark., July 12, says:

The advance of Gen. CURTIS' army, under Gen. WASHBURNE reached here at 9 A. M. to-day, having left Clarendon, on the White River, yesterday, at 6 A. M., and made a forced march of sixty-five miles in a day and a night. Quartermaster WINSLOW will start for Memphis immediately to hurry down supplies.

Gen. CURTIS left Batesville on the 24th ult. with twenty days' rations, and after a halt of five days at Jacksonport, to concentrate the forces on his outposts, he took up his line of march, and his entire command are now *en route* for this point.

From eight to twelve hundred rebels, under MATLOCK, were on our front, who fired on forage trains from canebrakes and barricaded all the roads leading southward with trees felled by negroes and placed every conceivable obstacle in the way of our men, but we overcame them all and the army is safe.

We had a number of skirmishes on the route, in all of which the rebels were whipped and with considerable loss to them, though with few casualties to our own troops.

July 7, Col. HOVEY, of the Thirty-third Illinois, with parts of four companies of his regiment, four companies of the Eleventh Missouri, and a battalion of Indiana cavalry, routed two Texan regiments at a point between Cotton Plant and Bayou Coache, with a loss to them of 110 killed. Our loss was five killed and 47 wounded. We suffered much from thirst, there being no springs; but rations are plenty, and the army is in good health and spirits. All the sick and wounded were brought along. The inhabitants along the route were embittered, and were urged into hostilities by the following proclamation:

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 24.

To the People of Arkansas:

The Yankee General, CURTIS, is attempting to escape. His position is untenable. He is appalled by the dangers that surround him. In his terror he resorts to the desperate expedient of moving to the south along the White River, trusting for supplies from the Mississippi by boats. The supplies cannot ascend White River. We have already blown up one of his iron-clad boats, crippled another, and can hold the river against his fleet. The question now is: Shall his army reach the fleet below? Can you prevent it? The power is in your hands; the plan is not a secret. I proclaim it to you all. If it is not carried out, the responsibility rests on you. Take your gun in your hand and ammunition, every man of you; mount your horse or go afoot; do not wait an hour; lose no time in holding meetings; move towards the enemy by the shortest road; join the first company you overtake on the march; press upon the invaders from every direction; attack him day and night; kill his scouts and pickets; kill his pilots and troops on transports; cut off his wagon trains; lie in ambush and surprise his detachments; shoot his mounted officers; destroy every pound of meat and flour, every ear of corn and stack of fodder, oats and wheat that can fall into his hands; fell trees as thickly as in rafts on all the roads before him; burn everything and block up the fords; hang upon his front, flanks and rear, and make the ring of your rifles and shotguns the accompaniment of every foot of his retreat; let every man feel and know that this appeal is addressed to him specially, and that it is the appeal of a bleeding country to her sons for deliverance. Our army in the field will do its part. Will you do yours?

J. C. HINDMAN, Major-General.

BATTLE IN NORTHWESTERN ARKANSAS.

THE REBELS DEFEATED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Saturday, July 12.

Judge PRICE, of Mount Vernon, has arrived here, and brings intelligence that the expedition, or a portion of it, which is moving from Kansas into the Indian Nation, encountered a body of rebels at Evansville, Ark., near the State line, some 20 miles east of Tahlequah, a few days since, completely routing them and taking JAMES G. CLARKSON, formerly notorious in Kansas, a prisoner, and also, it is reported, Gen. JIM RAINS, of the Missouri State Guard. The rebels placed the Indian allies in front, who are reported to have lost 140 killed and 150 prisoners. This statement is corroborated by a gentleman just from Neosho. The National forces are said to be at or near Tahlequah.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Thursday, July 17.

An expedition recently sent from here under Major MILLER, of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, consisting of one section of DAVIDSON's Battery and detachments of the Tenth Illinois, Second Wisconsin and Third Missouri State Militia, numbering about 600 men, attacked the combined forces of RAINS, CAFFEY, HUNTER, HAWTHORNE and TRACEY, about 1,600 strong, eight miles beyond Fayetteville, Arkansas, early Monday morning, and completely routed them with heavy loss. Major MILLER, Commanding, marched 75 miles in two nights, and took the rebels by surprise. Our loss was very small. Col. HALL, of the Fourth Missouri Militia, stationed at Mount Vernon, reports the killing of 21 guerrillas and the capture of 1,200 pigs of lead during the past few days.

ANOTHER VICTORY BY THE "INDIAN COUNTRY EXPEDITION.

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, Tuesday, July 8.

A messenger from the Indian Expedition, near Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory, arrived last night, and reports that a detachment of the Sixth and Ninth Kansas Regiments had surprised Col. COFFEY's command, of from 500 to 600 rebels, and captured all their munitions, camp equipage, &c.

Thirty rebels were found on the field. MCGUIRE, the notorious half-breed, Commander of the rebel Indians, was taken prisoner. Our forces, under Brig.-Gen. BLUNT, have penetrated south as far as the Arkansas River, where they will make a halt for the present.

Fort Scott has been made a military post during the war.

TESTIMONIAL TO MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.—To-night, the last but one of Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL's remarkably successful Summer season at Laura Keene's Theatre, has been set apart for the reception by her of a complimentary testimonial, the tender whereof is signed by a number of influential citizens, and cordially indorsed by the entire play-going community. Of course, on this special occasion Miss MITCHELL will reproduce "Fanchon, the Cricket," the piece in which she has chiefly made so striking an impression, and in which she will, as heretofore, be supported by Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. J. W. COLLIER, Mrs. HIND, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. STODDART, and other members of a very excellent company.

THE NATIONAL TAX BILL.

Internal Taxes of the United States—Systematically Arranged.

The following is a complete list of the new internal taxes which will come into operation on the first of August. It has been carefully prepared from an official copy of the act, and is arranged in a manner most suitable for ready reference. It will be noticed that this list differs in many parts from all copies of the act and lists of duties that have been thus far published in this City, as in no single instance have any of these publications given either a complete or a correct list of either articles or rates:

LICENSES.

[Any number of persons may carry on business in copartnership under one license; but, with the exception of auctioneers and peddlers, a license is available for one place of business only, storage alone being permitted elsewhere.]

Amusements.—Theatres	$100 00
.. Circuses	50 00
.. Jugglers	20 00
.. Other public exhibitions	10 00

No license procured in one State is held to authorize exhibitions in another State, but a separate license is required for each State.

Apothecaries, except where annual gross receipts do not exceed $1,000, or where a wholesale or retail dealers license has been taken out	10 00
Auctioneers	20 00

Not allowed to sell at private sale under this license. No license required for auction sales made by judicial or executive officers, or public sales by executors or administrators.

Bankers not incorporated or legally authorized to issue notes as circulation	100 00
Billiard Rooms and **Bowling Alleys** open to the public, for each table or alley	5 00
Brewers	50 00
.. Of less than 500 bbls per year	25 00
Brokers in Stocks, Shares, Money and Exchange	50 00
Brokers, Commercial, Shipping, Real Estate, &c.	50 00

Exempt—Parties having taken out Wholesale, Dealer's, or Banker's License.

Brokers in Land Warrants	25 00
Cattle Brokers	10 00
Claim and Patent Agents	10 00
Coal-Oil Distillers	50 00
Confectioners, Retail, except where the annual gross receipts do not exceed $1,000, or where a wholesale or retail dealer's license has been taken out	10 00
Dealers, Retail, except where the annual gross receipts do not exceed $1,000	10 00
.. Wholesale, who may also sell at Retail	50 00
Distillers of Spirituous Liquors	50 00
.. Ditto, if of less than 300 bbls. per year	25 00
.. of Apples and Peaches manufacturing less than 150 bbls. per year	12 50
.. Ditto, if greater quantity, same rate as Distillers of Spirits.	
.. Pharmaceutical and Chemical	free.
Eating Houses, except where the annual gross receipts do not exceed $1,000	10 00

Confectionery may be sold without an extra license.

Hotels, Inns, and Taverns, if rental or annual value of premises is $10,000 and over			200 00
..	$5,000 and less than $10,000		100 00
..	2,500	.. 5,000	75 00
..	1,000	.. 2,500	50 00
..	500	.. 1,000	25 00
..	300	.. 500	15 00
..	100	.. 300	10 00
..	less than	100	5 00

Lawyers	10 00
Livery Stable Keepers and Horse Dealers	10 00
Manufacturers of Goods, Wares or Merchandise, exceeding annually $1,000 in value	10 00
Pawnbrokers	50 00
Peddlers traveling with more than 2 horses	20 00
.. .. 2 horses	15 00
.. .. 1 horse	10 00
.. .. on foot	5 00
Peddlers of Dry Goods who sell or offer one or more original packages or pieces at one time to same person	50 00
Peddlers of Jewelry	25 00
Photographers when receipts do not exceed $500	10 00
.. .. over $500 and under $1,000	15 00
.. .. over $1,000	25 00
Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists	10 00
Rectifiers, who do not exceed 500 bbls. or casks of 40 gallons each	25 00
.. for each additional 500 such bbls., or fractional part thereof	25 00
Spirits, Fermented Liquors, and Wines, wholesale dealers in	100 00
.. Retail ditto, not to be drank on the premises	20 00
Steamers or Vessels upon Waters of the United States on board of which passengers or travelers are provided with food or lodging	25 00
Tallow Chandlers and Soap Makers	10 00
Tabacconists, except where the annual gross receipts do not exceed $1,000, or where a license has been taken out as wholesale or retail dealer, or keeper of Hotel, Inn, or Tavern	10 00

Penalty for carrying on a business requiring a license, without the same, three times the amount of license.

Penalty for any fraud in return of actual rental of Hotel, [illegible], double the amount of license.

Exemptions.—No license is required for the sale of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, made or produced and sold by the manufacturer or producer at the manufactory or place where the same is made or produced; nor for the sale by vintners of Wine of their own growth at the place where it is made; nor by apothecaries as to wines or spirituous liquors used exclusively for medicinal purposes. Physicians who keep on hand medicines for the sole purpose of making up their own prescriptions do not require an apothecary's license in addition to their own.

SPIRITS, ALE, BEER, AND PORTER.

Spirituous Liquors, proof and under, per gallon	00 20
.. above proof, duty increased in proportion.	
Beer, Lager Beer, Ale, Porter, and other fermented liquors at the rate of per barrel of 31 gallons	1 00

Ten per cent. added to amount of duty upon Spirituous and Fermented Liquors if not paid when due.

Penalty for Distillers making false statements as to number and capacity of Stills upon application for license, $100.

Penalty for altering Inspector's mark of quantity and strength, or for using a cask or barrel bearing Inspector's mark of proof for selling spirits of different strength, $500.

Penalty for neglect or refusal to make true and exact entries and reports, $500 and forfeiture of all stock on hand, and utensils of trade; for refusal or neglect to furnish abstracts of accounts to Assessor, $500.

MANUFACTURERS, PRODUCTS, &c.

I.—SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Chocolate and **Cocoa**, prepared, ₱ ℔	0 01
Cigars, val'd at not over $5 ₱ 1,000, ₱ 1,000	1 50
.. .. at over $5 and not over $10 ₱ 1,000, ditto	2 00
.. .. at over $10 and not over $20 ₱ 1,000, ditto	2 50
.. .. at over $20 ₱ 1,000, ditto	3 50
Clock Movements, made to run one day, each	0 05
.. .. more than one day, each	0 10
Coal, except Pea and Dust, ₱ ton	0 03 5 m.
Cotton, raw, (from Oct. 1, 1862,) ₱ ℔	0 00 5 m.

Penalty for removal from place of production, without sanction, before the tax is paid, double duty.

Gas, when product not above 500,000 cubic feet ₱ month, ₱ 1,000 cubic feet	0 05
.. above 500,000 and not above 5,000,000, ditto	0 10
.. above 5,000,000, ditto	0 15

Private Gas Works are subject to duty. Coal Tar produced in the manufacture of Gas and the products of its re-distillation, free from duty.

Glue and **Gelatine** of all descriptions, in solid state, ₱ ℔	0 00 5 m.
Glue and **Cement**, made wholly or in part of Glue, to be sold in liquid state, ₱ gallon	0 25
Ground Coffee, and all preparations of which Coffee forms a part, or which is prepared for sale as a substitute therefor, ₱ ℔	0 00 3 m.
Ground Pepper, Ground Mustard, Ground Pimento, Ground Cloves, Ground Cassia, Ground Ginger, and all imitations thereof, ₱ ℔	0 01
Gunpowder, and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery or sporting purposes, when valued at 18 cts. ₱ ℔. or less, ₱ ℔	0 00 5 m.
.. above 18 and not exceeding 30 cents ₱ ℔., ditto	0 01
.. above 30 cents ₱ ℔., ditto	0 06
Iron—Railroad and all other Iron advanced beyond slabs, blooms or loops, and not advanced beyond bars or rods, and band, hoop and sheet iron, not thinner than No. 18 wire gauge, and plate iron not less than one eighth of an inch in thickness, ₱ ton	1 50
.. Railroad, rerolled, ditto	0 75
.. Band, hoop and sheet, thinner than No. 18 wire gauge, plate Iron less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, and cut nails and spikes, ditto	2 00
.. Bars, rods, bands, hoops, sheets, plates, rails and spikes manufactured from Iron, upon which the duty of $1 50 has been paid, *additional* ₱ ton	0 50
.. Stoves and hollow ware, ₱ ton, of 2,000 ℔s	1 50
.. Cast Iron used for bridges, buildings or other permanent structures, ₱ ton	1 00
Leather, Patent or Enameled, ₱ square foot	0 00 5
.. Patent Japanned Split, used for dash leather ditto	0 00 4
.. Patent or Enameled Skirting, ditto	0 01 5
.. All Sole and rough, or Harness Leather made from hides, imported East of the Cape of Good Hope, and all damaged Leather, ₱ ℔	0 0 5
.. All other Sole or rough, hemlock tanned, and Harness Leather, ₱ ℔	0 0 7
.. All Sole or rough, tanned in whole or in part with oak, ₱ ℔	0 01
.. All finished or curried Upper, made from leather tanned in the interest of parties finishing or carrying such Leather, not previously taxed in the rough, except calf skins, ₱ ℔	0 01
.. Bend and Butt, ₱ ℔	0 01
.. Offal, ₱ ℔	0 00 5 m.
.. Oil-dressed and Deer Skins dressed or smoked, ₱ ℔	0 02
.. Tanned Calf Skins each	0 06
Oil, Lard, Mustard-seed, Linseed, and all Animal or Vegetable, not exempted nor provided for elsewhere, whether pure or adulterated, ₱ gallon	0 0[illegible]

Exempt—Red Oil or Oleic Acid, produced in the manufacture of Candles, and used as a material in the manufacture of Soap, Paraffine, Whale and Fish Oil.

Oil, Coal-Illuminating, Refined, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, or rock oil, and other bituminous substances, ₱ gallon	0 10
.. if refined and produced by the distillation of Coal exclusively, ₱ gallon	0 08
Oxide of Zinc, ₱ 100 ℔s	0 25
Passports, whether issued at home or by Ministers or Consuls abroad, each	3 00
Saleratus and Bi-carbonate of Soda, ₱ ℔	0 00 5 m.
Salt, ₱ 100 ℔s	0 04
Screws, commonly called wood screws, ₱ ℔	0 01 5 m.
Slaughtered Meat.—Horned Cattle, exceeding eighteen months old, slaughtered for sale, ₱ head	0 30
.. Calves and Cattle under 18 months old, ₱ head	0 05
.. Hogs exceeding 6 months old, when the number exceeds 20 in any one year, ₱ head	0 10
.. Sheep, ₱ head	0 05

Penalty for butchers making fraudulent returns, $10 per head on all omitted.

Snuff, manufactured of tobacco, ground, dry, or damp, of all descriptions, ₱ ℔	0 20
Soap, Castile, Palm Oil, Erasive, and all other descriptions, white or colored, except Soft Soap, and Soap otherwise provided for, valued not above 3½ cents per pound, ₱ ℔	0 00 1 m.
.. Ditto above 3½ cents per pound, ₱ ℔	0 00 5 m.
.. Fancy, Scented, Honey, Cream, Transparent, and all descriptions of Toilet and Shaving Soaps, ₱ ℔	0 02
Starch made of potatoes, ₱ ℔	0 00 1 m.
.. made of corn or wheat, ₱ ℔	0 00 1½ m.
.. made of rice or other material, ₱ ℔	0 00 4 m.
Steel, in Ingots, Bars, Sheets, or Wire, not less than one-fourth of an inch in thickness, valued at 7 cents per pound, or less ₱ ton	4 00
.. Ditto above 7, not above 11 cents per pound ₱ ton	8 00
.. Ditto above 11 cents per pound, ₱ ton	10 00
Sugar, Refined, whether Loaf, Lump, Granulated, or Pulverized, ₱ ℔	0 00 2 m.
.. Refined, or made from molasses, syrup of molasses, melado, or concentrated melado, ₱ ℔	0 00 2 m.
.. Brown, Muscavado, or clarified, produced directly from the sugar cane, and not from Sorghum or imphee other than those produced by the refiner, ₱ ℔	0 01
Sugar Candy, and all confectionary made wholly or in part of Sugar, ₱ ℔	0 01
Sulphate of Barytes, ₱ 100 ℔s	0 10
Tobacco, Cavendish, Plug, Twist, Fine-cut, and manufactured, of all descriptions, not including snuff, cigars, and smoking tobacco, prepared with all the stems in, or made exclusively of stems, valued at more than 30 cents per pound, ₱ ℔	0 15
.. Do. valued at 30 cents or less per pound, ₱ ℔	0 10
.. Smoking, prepared with all the stems in, ₱ ℔	0 05
.. .. made exclusively of stems, ₱ ℔	0 02
White Lead, ₱ 100 ℔s	0 25
Wine made of Grape, per gal	0 05

II.—AD VALOREM DUTIES.

Advertisements in newspapers, magazines, reviews, &c., on the gross receipts over $1,000	3 per ct.

Exempt—Advertisements in newspapers circulating not more than 2,000 copies.

Penalty for non-payment of duty when due, 5 per cent. on amount thereof; for fraudulent returns, $500.

Auction Sales of Real Estate, goods, wares, merchandise, articles and things, including stocks, bonds and other securities, on the gross amount	1-10 of 1 per ct.

Exempt—Sales made by Judicial or Executive officers.

Penalty, for auctioneers' not making proper returns, and public sale by Executors and Administrators, &c., $500.

Candles	3 per ct.
Cloth and all textile or felted fabrics of cotton, wool or other material, before same has been dyed, printed, bleached, or prepared in any other manner	3 per ct.
Diamonds, Emeralds and other **Jewelry**	3 per ct.
Furs of all descriptions, when made up or manufactured	3 per ct.
Insurance Companies, Inland and Marine, and individuals and Associations engaged in the business of insurance, on gross receipts	1 per ct.

Penalty for default in delivery of returns or payment of duties, $5,000.

Leather—Morocco, Kid or Sheep Skins curried, manufactured or finished	4 per ct.
.. Horse and Hog Skins, tanned and dressed	4 per ct.
.. American patent Calf Skins	5 per ct.
.. Conducting Hose of all kinds	3 per ct.
Manufactures not otherwise specified, of Cotton, Wool, Silk, Worsted, Flax, Hemp, Jute, India-Rubber, Gutta-Percha, Wood, Willow, Glass, Pottery Ware, Leather, Paper, Iron, Steel, Lead, Tin, Copper, Zinc, Brass, Gold, Silver, Horn, Ivory, Bone, Bristles, wholly or in part, or of other materials. *** For Exemptions see below	3 per ct.
Paints and Painters' Colors, dry or ground in oil, or in paste with water, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Paper of all descriptions, including pasteboard and binders' board	3 per ct.
Passengers—On gross receipts on passengers by railroads using steam power, or by vessels propelled by steam	3 per ct.
.. Ditto by railroads using other power than steam, or by ferry boats propelled by steam or horse power	1½ pr ct.
Passenger Tolls, and Tolls of every description received for transit over any bridge, on gross receipts	3 per ct.

Penalty for non-payment, when due, of passenger and toll duty, 5 per cent. on amount of duty; and for attempt to evade payment, $1,000.

Pickles and **Preserved Fruits**, and all preserved meats, fish and shell-fish, in cases or air-tight packages	5 per ct.
Pins, solid head or other	5 per. ct.
Umbrellas and **Parasols**	5 per. ct.
Varnish, made wholly or in part of gum-copal, or other gums of substance	5 pr. ct.

*** On all Cloths, dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured into other Fabrics, or otherwise prepared, on which a duty or tax shall have been paid before the same were so dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured or prepared; and on Oil-dressed Leather, and Deer Skins dressed or smoked, manufactured into Gloves, Mittens or other articles, on which a duty or tax shall have been paid before the same were so manufactured, the manufacturing duty or tax of 3 per cent. shall be assessed only on the increased value thereof.

Exemptions.—The following are not regarded as Manufactures—Printed Books, Magazines, Pamphlets, Newspapers, Reviews, and other similar printed Publications; Boards, Shingles, and other Lumber and Timber; Staves, Hoops, Headings, and Timber only partially wrought and unfinished for Chairs, Tubs, Pails, Snathes, Lasts, Shovel and Fork Handles; Umbrella Stretchers; Pig Iron, and Iron not advanced beyond Slabs, Blooms or Loops; Maps and Charts; Charcoal; Alcohol, made or manufactured of Spirits or materials upon which the duties imposed by this act, shall have been paid; Plaster or Gypsum; Malt; Burning Fluid; Printers' Ink; Flax prepared for textile or felting purposes, until actually woven or fitted into Fabrics for consumption; all Flour or Meal made from Grain; Bread and Breadstuffs; Pearl Barley and Split Peas; Butter; Cheese; Concentrated Milk; Bullion, in the manufacture of Silverware; Brick; Lime; Roman Cement; Draining Tiles; Marble; Slate; Building Stone; Copper in ingots or pigs; and Lead in pigs or bars.

Exemptions.—Where the product of the manufacture, (except in the case of spirituous and malt liquors, and tobacco) does not amount to $600; and in all cases where manufactured for private use.

Penalty for any violation of or refusal to comply with the provisions of the act requiring notice to be given to assessor of any manufacture liable to be assessed, and monthly returns to be made of products, sales, &c., $500; for neglect to pay duties, forfeiture of goods.

CARRIAGES, YACHTS, &c.

Carriages of every description, the bodies of which rest upon springs, kept for use and not exclusively employed in husbandry or for transportation of merchandise, valued with harness used therewith, at $75 or over, and drawn by one horse	$1 00
.. Ditto, and any carriage let for hire, or for passengers, not used exclusively as above stated, valued at $75 and not exceeding $200, drawn by two horses or more	2 00
.. Ditto, above $200 and not exceeding $600	5 00
.. Ditto, above $600	10 00
Pleasure or Racing Vessels, known as Yachts, whether by sail or steam, under value of $600	5 00
.. above $600 and not exceeding $1,000	10 00
.. for each additional $1,000 in value	10 00
Billiard Tables kept for use	10 00
Plate of Gold kept for use, ₱ ounce Troy	0 50
Plate of Silver, exceeding 40 ounces, ₱ ounce Troy	0 03

INCOMES, DIVIDENDS, &c.

Dividends paid by all Banks, Trust Companies and Savings Institutions, and by all Fire, Marine, Life, Inland, Stock and Mutual Insurance Companies, and all sums added to the surplus or Contingent Funds	3 per ct.
.. From Railroads and Interest on Railroad Bonds	3 per ct.

Penalty for default of Banks, Railroads, or in making returns, $500.

Salaries of Government Employes, Civil, Military, or Naval, including Senators and Members of Congress, when exceeding $600 per annum, on the excess thereof	3 per ct.
Income, Gains and Profits of every person residing in the United States derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, if such annual income is above $600 and does not exceed $10,000 on the amount over $600	3 per ct.
.. exceeding $10,000 on amount over $600	5 per ct.
Income, Gains, Profits, Rents and Dividends, accruing upon any property, securities, and stocks owned in the United States by any citizen thereof, residing abroad, and not in employment of Government	5 per ct.
Income derived from interest upon notes, bonds or other securities of the United States, included in the above Incomes, (whether subject to 3 per cent. or 5 per cent.,) shall only pay a duty of	1½ per ct.

Exemptions.—Salaries of Government employes, &c., above $600, and Income derived from interest or dividends on stock, capital, or deposits in any bank, trust company or savings institution, insurance, gas, bridge, express, telegraph, steamboat, ferryboat or railroad company, or corporation, or on any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any railroad company or other corporation, which shall have been assessed or paid by said banks, trust companies, savings institutions, insurance, gas, bridge, telegraph, steamboat, ferryboat, express or railroad companies, as aforesaid, or derived from advertisements or any articles manufactured, upon which specific, stamp or ad valorem duties shall have been directly assessed and paid.

*** First payment of Income Tax due June 30, 1863. This Tax to terminate in 1866.

Penalty for non-payment when due, 5 per cent. on amount of duty.

STAMP DUTIES.

I.—COMMERCIAL AND LEGAL.

Agreement or Contract other than specified, and Appraisement, for every sheet			$0 05
Bank Check, Draft, or Order for payment of any sum exceeding $20 at sight or on demand			0 02
Bill of Exchange (Inland,) Draft, or Order for the payment of Money, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any Promissory Notes, except Bank Notes issued for circulation, for a sum exceeding 10 and not exceeding $100			0 05
.. exceeding $100 and not exceeding $200			0 10
.. ..	200	.. 350	0 15
.. ..	350	.. 500	0 20
.. ..	500	.. 750	0 30
.. ..	750	.. 1,000	0 40
.. ..	1,000	.. 1,500	0 60
.. ..	1,500	.. 2,500	1 00
.. ..	2,500	.. 5,000	1 50
.. for every 2,500 or fractional part thereof, additional			1 00

Bills of Exchange or Orders for Payment drawn or purporting to be drawn in any Foreign Country, but payable in the United States, must have placed thereon an adhesive Stamp of proper value, such as is required for Inland Bills of Exchange.

Penalty for paying or negotiating the same without such Stamp, $100.

Bills of Exchange (Foreign,) or Letters of Credit drawn in but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more, are subject to the same rates as Inland Bills of Exchange.

Bills of Exchange (Foreign,) drawn in sets of three or more, for every Bill of each set, when the sum made payable shall not exceed $150, or equivalent thereof in any Foreign Currency			0 03
.. exceeding $150 and not exceeding $250			0 05
.. ..	250	.. 500	0 10
.. ..	500	.. 1,000	0 15
.. ..	1,000	.. 1,500	0 20
.. ..	1,500	.. 2,250	0 30
.. ..	2,250	.. 3,500	0 50
.. ..	3,500	.. 5,000	0 70
.. ..	5,000	.. 7,500	1 00
.. for every 2,500 or fractional part thereof, additional			0 30
Bill of Lading, or receipt for goods, &c., to be exported from a port or place in the United States, to any foreign port or place			0 10
Bond for indemnifying any person who shall have become bound, or engaged as surety			0 50
Bond of any description, other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged			0 25
Certificate of Stock in an incorporated company			0 25
Certificate of Profits, or memorandum of interest in any incorporated company for not less than $10, nor over $50			0 10
.. .. Ditto for over $50			0 25
Certificate of Damage, and all documents issued by Port Wardens, Marine Surveyors, &c.			0 25
Certificate of Deposit, for not exceeding $100			0 02
.. .. exceeding $100			0 05
Certificate of any other description			0 10
Charter Party, when the registered tonnage does not exceed 300 tons			3 00
.. exceeding 300, and not exceeding 600			5 00
.. exceeding 600 tons			10 00
Contract Notes			0 10
Conveyance, when the consideration or value is over $100, and not above $500			0 50
.. over	500	.. 1,000	1 00
.. ..	1,000	.. 2,500	2 00
.. ..	2,500	.. 5,000	5 00
.. ..	5,000	.. 10,000	10 00
.. ..	10,000	.. 20,000	20 00
.. For every additional $10,000, or fractional part			20 00
Customs Entry, for goods not exceeding $100 in value			0 25
.. exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500			0 50
.. exceeding $500			1 00
Entry for withdrawal from Bonded Warehouse			0 50
Express and Carriers' Receipts, when amount not over 25c			0 01
.. exceeding 25c., and not over $1			0 02
.. for one or more packages to same address, when the amount is over $1			0 05
Insurance Policy, (Marine, Inland or Fire,)			0 25
.. (Life,) when not exceeding $1,000			0 25
.. exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $5,000			0 50
.. exceeding $5,000			1 00
Lease, agreement, memorandum, or contract, for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, &c., for not exceeding 3 years			0 50
.. exceeding 3 years			1 00
Manifest for Customs Entry, or Clearance of a vessel to a foreign port, if under 300 tons			1 00
.. exceeding 300 and not exceeding 600 tons			3 00
.. 600 tons			5 00
Mortgage of lands, estate or property, real or personal, heritable or movable, whatsoever; also conveyance of ditto in trust, as security, and redeemable before sale or disposal; or any personal bond given as security for payment of money exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500			0 50
.. exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000			1 00
..	1,000	.. 2,500	2 00
..	2,500	.. 5,000	5 00
..	5,000	.. 10,000	10 00
..	10,000	.. 20,000	15 00
.. for every additional $10,000 or fractional part			10 00
Passage Ticket, by any vessel from a port in the U. S. to a Foreign port, if less than $30			0 50
.. if exceed $30			1 00
Power of Attorney for sale or transfer of stock, bonds or scrip, or for collection of dividends or interest thereon			0 25
.. or Proxy for Voting at election for officers of any incorporated company or society, except religious, charitable or literary societies, or public cemeteries			0 10
.. to Receive or Collect Rents			0 25
.. to Sell and Convey real estate, or to Rent or Lease the same, and to perform any acts not hereintofore specified			1 00
Probate of Will or Letters of Administration, when the estate or effects do not exceed $2,500			0 50
.. exceeding $2,500 and not exceeding $5,000			1 00
.. exceeding $5,000 and not exceeding $20,000			2 00
.. exceeding $20,000 and not exceeding $50,000			5 00
.. exceeding $50,000 and not exceeding $100,000			10 00
.. exceeding $100,000 and not exceeding $150,000			20 00
.. —every additional $50,000 or fractional part			10 00
Protest of Note, Bill of Exchange, Acceptance, Check, or Draft, or any Marine Protest, by Notary Public or other authorized officer			0 25
Telegraphic Dispatch or Message, the charge for which, for the first ten words, does not exceed 20 cents			0 01
.. ditto, when the charge exceeds 20 cents for ditto			0 03
Warehouse Receipt for any Goods, Merchandise, or Property held on Storage, in any public or private warehouse or yard			0 25
Writ or other Power by which any Suit is commenced in any Court of Record, either Law or Equity, except issued by a Justice of the Peace, or in any Criminal Suits commenced by the United States or any State			0 50

Exemptions.—Manifests, Bills of Lading and Passage Tickets for steamboats or other vessels plying between ports of the United States and British North America.

Penalty for making, signing or issuing any document requiring a stamp, without having [illegible] stamp [illegible] thereon or affixed thereto, [illegible] the document; for omitting to cancel adhesive stamps, when first used, by writing the initials thereon or otherwise [illegible] accepting or paying any bill of exchange, draft, &c., without the same being properly stamped, $200; for Telegraph Companies receiving or transmitting any message or dispatch without the same being stamped, $10; for Express Companies receiving goods without delivering a stamped receipt, $10; for Forging or Counterfeiting stamps, and for uttering the same, fine not exceeding $1,000 and imprisonment with hard labor not exceeding five years.

*** No Stamp denoting the duty charged on any particular instrument and bearing the name thereof shall be used for any other purpose, and if so used, the same shall be of no avail.

Duties, from which will be deducted a commission of five per cent. and the cost of any vellum, parchment or paper on which stamps may be impressed, no allowance on sums of less amount than $50.

II. MISCELLANEOUS.

Patent or Proprietary Medicines and Preparations, upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, &c., where the retail price does not exceed 25c.			0 01
.. exceeding 25c. and not exceeding 50c.			0 02
.. ..	50c.	.. 75c.	0 03
.. ..	75c.	.. $1	0 04
.. .. each additional 50c. or fractional part			0 02

Perfumery and Cosmetics, prepared and sold, or removed for consumption and sale in the United States, the same duty as Medicines.

Playing Cards, when price per pack is not above 15c			0 01
.. ditto, over 15c. and not exceeding 25c.			0 02
..	25c.	.. 30c.	0 03
..	36c.	..	0 05

Penalty for not defacing or fixing stamp so that it shall be destroyed in opening the bottle, box or package, $50; for making, preparing or selling any of the above without a proper stamp being affixed thereto, $100; for removing stamps from one package to another with intent to evade duty, $50; for manufacturers neglecting to make a declaration, monthly, that no articles have been sent out unstamped, $100; for making false or untrue declaration, $500.

Allowance on Quantities.—Any proprietor of a medicine, &c., furnishing his own die or design for stamps will be allowed a discount on amounts purchased at one time of not less than $50 nor more than $500, of five per cent., on amounts over $500, of ten per cent.

LEGACY DUTIES.

Legacies and distributive shares, arising from Personal Property, when the same shall exceed $1,000, pay duty according to the following propinquity to the deceased:

1. To lineal issue or lineal ancestor, brother or sister, for every $100	$0 75
2. To a descendant of a brother or sister, ditto	1 50
3. To a brother or sister of father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of father or mother, ditto	3 00
4. To a brother or sister of grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of brother or sister of grandfather or grandmother, ditto	4 00
5. To any other degree of collateral consanguinity, or to a stranger in blood, or to a body politic or corporate, ditto	5 00

Exempt—Property passing to husband or wife.

Penalty for any person having in charge any record containing information as to the property of the deceased, withholding same from the proper officials $500. When Executors or Administrators refuse or neglect to deliver a proper statement of personal property, or to pay the duty when due, the highest rate of duty will be enforced.

DRAWBACK.

An Allowance or Drawback will be made on all articles on which any internal duty or tax shall have been paid, EXCEPT RAW OR UNMANUFACTURED COTTON, equal in amount to the duty or tax paid thereon, when exported, upon evidence being furnished that such duty or tax has been paid.

*** No drawback will be allowed on any amount claimed less than $20.

Additional Drawback.—In computing the allowance or drawback upon articles manufactured exclusively of cotton, when exported, there shall be allowed, in addition to the 3 per cent. duty which shall have been paid on such articles, a drawback of 5 mills per pound upon such articles, in all cases where the duty imposed by this act upon the cotton used in the manufacture thereof has been previously paid; the amount of said allowance to be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed.

Penalty for fraudulently claiming drawback upon goods on which no duty shall have been paid, or a greater allowance than shall have been actually paid, $500, or triple the amount wrongfully claimed, at the election of the Secretary of the Treasury.

GENERAL PENALTIES.

Penalty for delivering or disclosing false or fraudulent Lists or Statements of taxable articles to the assessors, not to exceed $500, in addition to the duties on omitted articles.

Penalty for neglect or refusal to give a proper List or Statement of taxable articles within the time required (except in case of sickness) $100, with 50 per cent. additional duty. The assessor is empowered to enter the premises of negligent or recusant parties for the purpose of making his assessment.

Penalty for the non-payment of annual taxes at the time and place appointed by the collector for the receipt thereof, an addition of 10 per cent. to the amount.

Penalty for refusing officers admission to places where taxable articles are manufactured, or for in any way obstructing them in the performance of their duty, $500.

Penalty for any attempt at fraud in the evasion of duty, seizure and condemnation of the articles; for possession of any such articles for the purpose of selling the same with the design of avoiding payment of duties, $100.

STATE TAXES AND RIGHTS.

No license provided for by the act, if granted, shall be construed to authorize the commencement or continuation of any trade, business, occupation or employment within any State or Territory of the United States in which it is or shall be specially prohibited by the laws thereof.

Nothing in the act shall be held or construed so as to prevent the several States, within the limits thereof, from placing a duty, tax or license, for State purposes, or any business, matter or thing, on which a duty, tax or license is required to be paid by the act to provide Internal Revenue.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Jack Morgan Again—School Trustees' Recreancy—Great Demand of Specie for Cotton, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 12, 1862.

You know JACK MORGAN has turned up again at Tompkinsville and Glasgow, and issued another manifesto against the "Hessian invader," "foreign hordes," and "Northern tyrants." On the strength of "the late Richmond victory" he appears once more among us, to "raise h—ll and turn up Jack." He fancies himself a greater than ASHBY or "Stonewall." In fact he has created quite a scare on the other side of Green River. But his doings so far seem to have been greatly exaggerated. However, it won't do to let him, FERGUSON, HAMILTON, HUNT and their brigands and gangs run at large any longer. Gen. BOYLE is doing his best to abate such nuisances and pests.

The Nashville *Union* learns that BEAURY with 60,000 troops is at Chattanooga, but "hopes soon to hear that Gen. BUELL and his grand Union army will possess it." Gen. BUELL will not take it and Knoxville until ready to hold them, and to protect East Tennesseans *permanently.*

Our School Trustees, by a majority of one, have resolved not to apply any uniform and definite standard or test of loyalty to teachers. They only declare that "none but loyal teachers shall be employed in the Public Schools of this city." Messrs. WOLFE and DUFFIELD, though of the Board's minority, are sustained by a large majority of the people.

The citizens of Owen hoisted the National Flag on the Fourth, the first raised by them since the war began.

Gold sells at 19 to 20 premium, silver 12 to 13, Demand Treasury Notes 5. In rare cases persons submit to a shave of ¼ in exchanging Treasury Notes for Kentucky currency. These Treasury Notes in New-Albany sell at over 7 premium for Bank of the State of Indiana currency. Some say it will require two or three hundred millions of specie to purchase the undestroyed portion of the cotton crop. A Louisville merchant, on the 8th, shipped $35,000 gold for cotton and sugar in Memphis; 400 bales received on the 10th, 890 bales shipped to Cincinnati yesterday; 27,500 sacks grain and 11,000 boxes pilot-bread received here since the 7th. I notice that $5,000 Kentucky 6s, on the 8th, brought 94½ in New-York City. A year ago, on July 8, $2,000 Kentucky 6s brought there 68.

PONTIAC.

Louisville Arming against Guerrillas and their Friends.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 14, 1862.

A mass meeting has just been held for the city's defence against "partisan rangers," and their aiders and abettors. Mayor DELPH appointed a Central Committee of Defence, composed of Gen. Hamilton Pope, Judge Henry Pirtle, J. D. Osborne of the *Journal*, Col. Harney of the *Democrat*, and others. The Committee reported resolutions for the immediate enrollment and equipment of every loyal citizen in this city and county, under Col. W. E. WOODRUFF, to keep off the guerrillas and to expel all who in any way countenance such enemies of the State and country. The resolutions were heartily adopted. Our City Attorney, W. G. REASOR, Esq., was loudly called on and loudly applauded for sentiments to the same effect with the resolutions. He dared and defied the traitorous marauders and murderers to come to Louisville. He said this was no time for forbearance. To rid the State of the plunderers and destroyers of public and private property and their sympathizers, he was, if need be, for their extermination. The lives and property, peace and security of Union men and their families are worth far more than all the blood of all the Se[illegible] in Kentucky. Secessionists, he repeats, must behave themselves or leave. They must cease acting as spies and comforters of guerrillas. They must not only give bonds to the Provost Marshals, but also give bonds to the people for their good behavior, in deed and word, or their expulsion will be necessary. If they don't want to be disarmed and banished or imprisoned during the war, they must keep from doing or saying aught disloyal.

Even the Louisville *Express* (the old *Courier* revived to "suit the times") brands the guerrilla warfare as most savage, shameful, indefensible, lawless, criminal.

The Banks at Lebanon, Danville, Frankfort and elsewhere are sending their funds here for safekeeping. Two religious weeklies—the *True Presbyterian* and *Baptist Recorder*—are suppressed. Several preachers are under arrest. Eighteen more rebels in the last ten days gave bonds for $134,000. Many are being disarmed.

PONTIAC.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Distinguished Arrivals—Brig.-Gens. Gorman and Richardson—Col. George S. Hays—Porter's Corps and McCall's Divisions in the Late Fights—McClellan's Strategy at Malvern Hills—Army Abuses—Red Tape and Mystery—Chaplains—Military Bands—Army Correspondents—All Quiet up the James River—Secesh Prisoners, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT, Sunday, July 13, 1862.

We are constantly having new accessions of heroes fresh from the battle-field, which makes Old Point a most agreeable place of residence, counteracting, to a great extent, the inconveniences that are to be met with in hotel life. It is true that the braver a man is, and the more he had to do in the hard work of fighting our battles, the more modest he is and chary of giving any information that can redound to his own credit; but, in spite of all that, it is impossible for any true soldier so to hide his own light under a bushel, as for it to escape the prying eyes of a newspaper correspondent. By degrees, too, facts leak out, either in contradiction or corroboration of what has been received as truths among the public, and there is no testimony to equal that of men who have taken an active part in the momentous scenes that have just been added to the history of our country.

We have among us, just now, three gallant officers—Brig.-Gen. GORMAN, of SUMNER'S Corps, Brig.-Gen. RICHARDSON, ("fighting Dick,") also of SUMNER'S Corps, and Col. GEORGE S. HAYS, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves, of Alleghany County, MCCALL'S Division. As various reports have been published respecting the doings of MCCALL and his Division—one of the bravest Commanders and set of men in the whole ranks of our army—I have taken the trouble to make myself thoroughly informed respecting them, and the following may be taken as a short, but correct, sketch of their proceedings, during the memorable days commencing from Thursday, 26th of June, and ending with the terrific battle of Malvern Hills, July 1:

MCCALL'S Division was ordered into line at Beaver Dam, on Thursday, June 26, and the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves were on the left of that line. The fight opened with the batteries at about 2 o'clock P. M., and continued until the enemy approached on the opposite side of the hill, about 4 o'clock, and in great force. At 4¾ the whole of MCCALL'S force was fiercely engaged with the enemy, and continued so until after dark, when the firing ceased, mutually, owing to the forces being no longer able to distinguish each other. They lay that whole night in rifle-pits in front of the batteries, and, at earliest dawn, firing reopened on both sides, and continued till about 6 A. M., when they were ordered to fall back on a new line of defence, on Gaines' Hill, which was done slowly, and in the most perfect order.

At Gaines' Hill they formed in line of battle again, went into action with PORTER'S entire corps, and stood their ground manfully until between 4 and 5 o'clock, when the enemy were driven back with great slaughter. It was at this bloody battle that an episode occurred which is worthy of relating, as highly creditable to all parties concerned. The Sixteenth Massachusetts, under the gallant Col. WYMAN, had long been fighting at desperate odds against the enemy, and had been divided, when Col. WYMAN galloped up to Col. HAYS and said his men would be overwhelmed if not reinforced. Col. HAYS said he would gladly go to his relief, but that orders were imperative for him to remain at the post he then held; and that if Col. WYMAN could bring instructions to that effect he (HAYS) was ready to come to his immediate assistance. Upon this Col. WYMAN dashed off and soon returned with a verbal permission from Gen. MCCALL. At the word, Col. HAYS charged fiercely upon the enemy, drove them completely back, and saved the Sixteenth Massachuseets—a gallant feat, which made the air ring with the plaudits of the soldiers. Upon this occasion the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves lost very heavily indeed in officers and men.

The whole of PORTER'S Corps was now ordered to bivouac for the night. At 1 A. M., (Saturday 28th,) orders were given to cross the Chickahominy, and as soon as they had crossed, the bridge was blown up, as the enemy were reported in heavy reinforcement. About two miles across the Chickahominy, they rested for the day; started again, about midnight, and early on Sunday morning, the 29th, reached White Oak Swamp—often called Willis' Church—where they remained till Monday, entire regiments being ordered out on Sunday night for picket duty.

On Monday, the 30th, about mid-day, it was announced that the enemy were approaching in great force, and, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., the division was ordered into line to repulse them. A dreadful fight here ensued, which lasted until dark. In this engagement were MCCALL'S entire Division and the remainder of PORTER'S Corps. It was here that MCCALL was wounded severely and taken prisoner, after the most heroic efforts; that Gen. MEADE was also wounded; that Col. SIMMONS, commanding First Brigade, and Col. BIDDLE, Acting Adjutant-General, were both killed, and that so many other brave officers were lost to us. Col. HAYS had his horse killed under him by a shell, was seriously bruised, and very narrowly escaped with his life. A private named WILSON COOPER, is reported in a Philadelphia paper as having saved his Colonel's life, although severely wounded himself. It is true that the private was instrumental in saving the Colonel's life, by extricating him from under his horse, but I am glad to say that neither were wounded.

Next morning, Tuesday, July 1—saw the inauguration of the battle of Malvern Hills, the last and most terrible of the scenes of carnage which had for a whole week deluged the plains of Virginia with blood. It was purely an artillery duel of the most terrific charecter, the infantry and cavalry being kept in reserve and momentarily ready for action. It is stated that we had no fewer than eighty cannon playing incessantly upon the enemy, for hours in succession, and with such rapidity that one and often two discharges might have been easily counted for each beat of one's pulse.

It is generally supposed that our gunboats turned the tide of battle on this eventful day; but those who took a prominent part in the action assure me that it was entirely owing to one important movement which Gen. MCCLELLAN directed in person. The opposing forces had been face to face for hours, firing upon each other with mutual destruction, when MCCLELLAN made a flank movement with a heavy battery, and, ranging it upon a commanding hight, commenced enfilading the enemy. This was about 5 o'clock. The effect of this last attack on the rebels is described as something perfectly terrific; they were mowed down like grass by the scythe, and, finding it impossible to withstand such destruction, withdrew—though fighting desperately to the last. It is well that this should be understood, for, whilst there is no denying that our gunboats rendered us very efficient aid, (although, on this occasion, their distance rendered that assistence more moral than material,) it is only fair that Gen. MCCLELLAN should get the full credit of results due to his own tact and bravery.

In conversing with officers of distinction, one gets now and then an inkling of abuses in our army, which ought certainly to be rectified. Foremost among these is the custom—too much in vogue—of not allowing Colonels of regiments to have any idea whatever of the *modus operandi*, or programme of the war in which they are expected to take so important a part. An actor suddenly called upon to take a a play, without knowing beforehand whether i is a tragic or a comic one, could hardly be pla a more ridiculous position. What the obje know not, but I am assured that this mystery at quarters was productive of the most disastrou sults during the last battles before Richmond.

And it is easy enough to understand why it sh do so. A regiment is suddenly ordered to take hold some important position. The Colonel (ha not the remotest idea of what is intended) direct men to carry the place, and, after desperate fight they do so. They have scarcely grasped their des earned laurels, when a mysterious counter order rives for them to *fall back!* What can this mea Here, in the very moment of victory, after gain that for which they had so freely poured out th blood, they find their noble *success* reckoned as no ing but ignominious *defeat.* So they think, at least, a the effect is most demoralizing upon their coura endurance, and future efforts. But had the milita leaders thought fit to let the Colonel of su a regiment sufficiently into their confidenc to have at least an idea of the gen ral plan of operations, the Colonel, at his ow discretion, would have been able to satisfy his m that there was nothing ignominious in that fallin back, that it all formed part of one grand comprehen sive scheme, and the regiment would only fight wit greater interest and determination, by having greate faith and confidence in their leaders. However tru it may be that the privates of a regiment can only be regarded as so many irresponsible component parts of one vast machine, surely the Colonel—he who has to wield and direct those parts—should at least be recognized as an intelligent medium worthy of confidence. If he is not so, then such a man has no right to occupy such a position.

Another subject on which I hear the loudest and most general complaints, is against the Chaplains of our army. I should be sorry to say anything that can bring into discredit the really good and honest men who, I have no doubt, are, here and there, doing all they can to attend to the physical and spiritual wants of our soldiers; but there is too much reason to fear that there are a number of sanctimonious rascals who have got into the army for no purpose whatever but to plunder our brave fellows, while professing to help them on their way to Heaven. I have heard of some of these Aminadab Sleeks who do not think it beneath them to be retailing poor socks to our men at 40 cents a pair, and oranges (supposed to belong to the Sanitary Department) at 5 cents apiece; men who receive payment regularly from Uncle Sam for maintaining horses and servants, though they neither own nor use one or other; and who, whenever they go on furlough, (about seven-eighths of the time they are supposed to be on duty,) have the meanness and audacity to lay an embargo of 25 cents a head on the poor, generous fellows who are fighting our battles! And what are they doing in camp? Lolling about, until they hear the first gun, and then they take to their heels.

Besides, however useful a truly good and Christian divine may be at the side of the wounded and dying, at a hospital, it is to be questioned if our men are encouraged, on the eve of an engagement, by hearing some commercial gentleman, in a white choker, talking to them of fire and brimstone. The best one of the kind I have yet heard of, was a hopeful preacher (HUNT, I understood his name to be) who took for his text the appropriate passage, "Blessed are they who die in the Lord." The object of this divine was to prove—and no doubt he did so very satisfactorily to his audience—that all those who die for the Union die in the Lord, and are blessed; whereas those who die for JEFF. DAVIS are—very much the reverse.

I have also heard officers complain of military bands as a perfectly needless expense. The fife and drum, they say, answer every purpose; and the band, as a general thing, are among the first to scamper when anything like a panic occurs. There are other abuses to which I shall allude in another letter—among others, the bad effects of furlough on the army, the question of sutlers, etc.

Many may think that army correspondents should be added to the list of army nuisances as well, but I have yet to hear any soldier—officer or private—who does not express himself pleased at having newspaper correspondents in constant attendance upon the army. But for them what would have become of individual cases of heroism and devotion? How often would a brave man's work be entirely overlooked, or his praise given to another, or perhaps reach headquarters in so vague and mutilated shape as to be actually unjust to the most deserving. It is the correspondent's duty to seek out individual cases of merit; to proclaim them fearlessly to the world; and who doubts that many an arm is nerved to sublimer deeds by the proud consciousness that if he does well his name will be instantly recorded, by some unbiased hand, for a nation's gratitude and the admiration of his family and friends? Although a cloud still seems to be resting over army correspondents, I cannot believe that our military authorities can seriously contemplate throwing any further impediments in the way of their useful—indeed, indispensable—avocation.

The *Illinois*, from Harrison's Landing, has just come in, with five schooners in tow, and reports all quiet up the James River. A large number of sutlers are preparing to go up.

We have just had an addition to our hotel of three secesh prisoners on parole, who were wounded and captured at the battle of Williamsburgh—Col. FORNEY and Capt. MURPHY, of Alabama, and Col. WILLIAMS, of Virginia.

The thermometer, which suddenly fell two days ago from 100° to 63°, is promising to rise again to the former roasting point.

JULY 13—5 P. M.

The *John A. Warner* is just in from Harrison's Landing. She was fired into yesterday—two shots—nobody hurt. All quiet to-day. The *Warner* came down with convoys of gunboats.

NEMO.

Continued Excitement Among Newspaper Correspondents—Gen. Max Weber and Col. D. Campbell—Designs of the Rebels on the Peninsula and James River—The Abuses of Furlough—Fresh Sick and Wounded, &c.

OLD POINT, Tuesday, July 15, 1862.

The excitement among army correspondents of the Press still continues, and we have them here collected from all points of the compass, discussing, cogitating, and wondering what this movement means and what steps to adopt. If an imperative order had been issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN, similar to that of Gen. HALLECK, they would know what course to pursue, but, as matters now stand, they really know not what to do. They are unwilling to go sneaking like contrabands, among the ranks of the Army, liable to suspicion and being momentarily interfered with, while on the other hand, they do not think it wise to return home, not knowing but on the morrow of their departure this vexatious state of things may be discontinued. A large party of them, representing various leading papers, met last night at the Hygeia Hotel, to informally discuss some mode of procedure, but it was agreed that the wisest course would be to leave the discussion of this important matter to the heads of the various establishments which they represented.]

Among the distinguished arrivals here are Gen. MAX WEBER, who looks, every inch, what he has so thoroughly proved himself to be—a gallant soldier—and Col. D. CAMPBELL, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Military Governor of Williamsburgh and James Island, who has just gone, by special order, to meet Gen. MCCLELLAN. Col. CAMPBELL is engaged in very important service, and has already made a distinguished mark in the ranks of our army. His pickets are, even now, face to face with the enemy, and it was he who captured the 27 rebel prisoners brought to Fortress Monroe a few days ago, and of whom I gave an account in a former letter.

Fears are entertained, by a few timid people, of the descent of the rebels upon the Peninsula, but a very little reflection will show that such a movement would not be at all likely to pay. In the first place, if they dared to make any demonstration on Yorktown, our gunboats would be quite able to attend to them; and if they ventured to Williamsburgh they would be likely to meet a warmer reception than would be agreeable. As to the idea of their blockading the James River, which has been broached in more than one Northern paper, all that can be said is, let them try it. Irrespective of our gunboats, which will take good care to disperse them at the very first symptom of any batteries being erected, there are other modes of discomfiting the murderous bands who amuse themselves by guerrilla depredations upon our peaceful vessels conveying nurses and physicians to tend our sick and wounded. What those modes are would not be fit matter for publication; but the rebels will assuredly find them out, if they don't speedily cease this disgraceful mode of warfare.

Besides, our experience on the Potomac should lead us to understand this bugbear of a rebel "blockade," which, one half the time, amounts to nothing but scaring a few sutlers, who, at the very sound of their own voices, much more the crack of a rifle, are apt to declare that the whole of the United States army is gone to eternal smash, especially if they managed to endanger a package or two. If Capt. Van Valkenburgh managed to bring the *Metamora* safely through the thunder of the rebel batteries on the Potomac, our transports on the James River should stand at least as good a chance. Capt. Van Valkenburgh, on that occasion, wanted to insure his boat, but finding that the insurance company insisted on laying on too heavy a premium, ordered his men to "put her through," and they did it without a scratch.

A very large number of officers are just now returning on furlough. In some cases—those of downright sickness—this is unavoidable, but wherever it can be prevented it should be, as most disastrous to the army. The recent struggle has necessarily depleted our army of officers, and now more than ever is the time when every man is required to be at his post of duty. A resignation is really better than a furlough; for, in the former case, an officer's place can be supplied, but in the case of a furlough he continues to draw his pay from the country, and leaves his position unrepresented in case of any immediate emergency. This is a matter of far greater consequence to the army than is generally imagined.

An order has just been received from Gen. McClellan to send transports up the James River, for conveying a large number of sick and wounded who have been delivered up by the rebels. You may, therefore, expect soon to see large accessions to your lists. These soldiers will, I believe, be at once transferred to Northern hospitals, as those here are already full.

There is nothing of any consequence from the Potomac army up to this hour. It is a pity that some better arrangements could not be entered into between the arrival and departure of the James River and Baltimore mail boats. By the former leaving headquarters an hour or two sooner, we should have time to send you any news of importance occurring up river, on the same day of the Baltimore boats' departure; whereas, as things are now conducted, we frequently see the James River boat come in *just after the Baltimore one is off*, thus keeping important news from you for a whole day.

The weather is again insufferably hot, but we are compensated for roasting days by the delicious sea-breezes of early morning and evening.

P. S.—*Four o'clock P. M.*—The *John A. Warner* is just in from Harrison's Landing, but brings no news. All quiet—no symptoms of any movement on the part the of rebels.

NEMO.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Capture of the British Steamer Ann—A Brilliant Exploit—Character of the Ann's Cargo—Celebrating the Fourth.

Key West, Fla., July, 1862.

Another English steamer, captured directly under the guns of Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, is added to the list of prizes to our blockading squadron. On the 29th of June the steamers *Susquehanna* and *Kanawha*, on that station, discovered four steamers hovering within a half-mile of the fort, when they at once were placed in position and opened fire on the rebels. This, of course, drew out the fire of the fort, and kept up a lively engagement for some time, when three of the rebel steamers hurriedly left the other and steamed round the fort inside the bay.

Capt. Febriger at once sent the first and second cutters of his ship, under the command of Acting Master L. H. Patridge, to reconnoitre. This was done in a very gallant manner, under the frequent fire of Fort Morgan, and the steamer was boarded. She proved to be the iron propeller *Ann*, of London, 480 tons, abandoned and scuttled amidships, but the crew had omitted to open the connections with the other compartments. As she was at anchor in four fathoms of water, the *Kanawha* was soon alongside and made fast, when the prize was at once placed in a position of safety. Upon examination no papers were found, and her cargo, not more than half of which had been discharged, consists of 50,000 lbs. powder, percussion caps, coffee, tea and sundries, all in good condition. The damage to the engine by filling that compartment with water was soon repaired, and the steamer started for New-York in charge of Master Patridge as Prize Master.

The *Ann* received no damage whatever from the numerous shot and shell falling all around her, and is now in our harbor receiving coal to continue her trip. Vessel and cargo are worth at least $75,000. The *Kanawha*, in the last three months, has secured seven prizes, and destroyed one. The energy and daring of her gallant officers and crew are worthy of emulation.

The members of Serrell's Engineer Corps, who were sent here from Port Royal under arrest by Gen. Hunter, have been released.

The Fourth of July was celebrated with enthusiasm that could not be damped by a continuous and soaking rain. A large procession went through our principal streets, composed of the military of the island, officers and marines from vessels in port, civic societies, strangers and citizens. Temporary arrangements were made by stretching awnings across the street, where the concourse spent two hours in hearing the oration from Thos. J. Boynton, Esq., with other exercises, all enlivened with the excellent music of the band of the Ninetieth Regiment, N. Y. V.

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT OF KEY WEST, JULY 9.

Steam transport *San Jacinto*, Commander Lardner; frigate *St. Lawrence*, ——; bark *Pursuit*, Capt. Cate; steamer *Santiago*, Capt. Ridgley.

PRIZE VESSELS IN PORT, JULY 9.

Steamers *Ann*, (Eng.,) of London; *Swan*, of Mobile; schooners *Andromeda*, cotton; *Magnolia*, cotton; *Will o'the Wisp*, sundries; *By Gorra*, cotton; *Curlew*, sundries; *Venice*, cotton.

FROM JAMAICA.

The Weather, and Suffering Consequent on it—Scarcity of Ground Provisions—No Imported Provisions in the Market, and Food at Famine Prices—The Government of the Colony—The American Vice-Consul—The Volunteer Movement—American Black Emigration to Jamaica, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Kingston, Jamaica, Saturday, July 5, 1862.

There has been a cessation of the heavy weather noted in my previous letter, but I regret to say, with the end of the rains comes a great deal of suffering, from the scarcity of ground provisions and the exceedingly limited supply of the articles imported for general consumption. Increased demand happening just at the time when there is a short supply is a double incentive to the rise of prices, and in some parts of the island such articles as flour, rice, meal, &c., are sold at famine rates. In the Kingston market wheaten flour is now sold at $15 per barrel, and the ruling price of meal is from $7 to $8 per barrel. A few days ago there was an arrival of 1,000 bags of rice, which sustained the market for a time; but unless there be early arrivals, it is serious and painful to contemplate what the result may be.

I have connected this state of things with the weather, but however much it contributed, it is not the sole cause. Doubtless the provision fields of the peasantry have in most places been wasted away, but the injury ought not to make itself felt so early. There is another cause. The late revivals, which were kept up by a set of reverend charlatans for their own pecuniary benefit, kept the people from their labor. They neglected to cultivate their fields, and the season passed by. No crops were taken in and laid up, and when the time of floods and tornados came upon them, it found them without provision—with no peas and corn and sweet potatoes laid up in store.

The English mail has just arrived, and brought us the welcome intelligence that the Colony is to be rid of the tyranny of Gov. Darling. His Excellency is now in England, but the Colonial Secretary has resolved that it would not be prudent to let him return to Jamaica, where, it is pretty well known in England, he is detested by the people. It has not been decided who is to be the future Governor of Jamaica; the prevailing rumor is, that Lord Mulgrave, the Governor of Nova-Scotia, will be sent here, and our present Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Eyre, will be sent to Newfoundland. The general feeling is, no matter who succeeds so long as Mr. Darling does not return.

There was quite a rumpus here, a few days ago, between a few of the merchants and the American Vice-Consul. It appears that the Captain of a schooner applied to the Vice-Consul for the usual certificate to proceed to New-Orleans, that port having been declared open to foreign trade. The certificate was refused, and the matter was discussed by the Chamber of Commerce. A correspondence between the Chairman and the Vice-Consul ensued, and all the letters have been referred to the Lieutenant-Governor. I believe myself it has been but a storm in a tea-cup, and that no ships will be lost.

The public was taken by surprise, a day or two ago by an announcement in the newspapers that with the permission of the British Government, Jamaica is to be the dépôt for 20,000 troops who are destined by the Emperor Napoleon for active operations in Mexico. The intelligence is given on the authority of the French Consul, but I think it requires confirmation.

The volunteer movement is progressing rapidly, and Kingston in a short time has got up a rather efficient corps.

The followers of the Ex-Emperor Soulouque are abusing the hospitality which has been afforded them in this country, and are engaged in plotting against the Government of President Geffrard. There is, however, a strong public opinion against them, their proceedings are watched, and I am sure they will not be able to effect anything.

Preparations are still going forward to receive the colored and black Americans who may be disposed to emigrate to this country, as they have recently done to Hayti. The letter of Mr. Slack, a gentleman now in the United States, received here by the *Plantagenet*, throws much light upon the subject, as it helps people here to a correct knowledge of the sort of immigrants they may expect. By next opportunity I shall give you a synopsis of an act which has recently passed our Legislature to promote this sort of immigration. Its chief aim is to establish townships, the expenses of which are to be borne by joint stock companies. These townships are to be divided into farms, which are to be leased or sub-letted to the immigrants, to whom loans of money are to be made to carry on cultivation.

It was a subject of remark that on the Fourth of July there was not a single vessel in port to hoist the United States flag.

The weather is exceedingly warm, but the public health is good.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Peru, Bolivia, Chili, &c.—Business Dull.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Monday, July 7, 1862.

The British Mail steamship *Bogota*, from South American ports, arrived at Panama last evening. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 18th of June, and from Lima and Callao to the 28th of June. From Ecuador we have no news.

PERU.

Don Juan Manuel del Mar, Vice-President of Peru, died at Lima on the 16th of June.

Don Pedro Galvez has been appointed by President Castilla Secretary of the Treasury. The Government manages to pay its current expenses by small loans from the merchants of Lima, while waiting for the eight million loan expected from England.

President Castilla laid the corner stone of a quay and dry dock at Callao on the 28th June.

Capt. Detroget and a boy of the French ship *Medoc*, and also a friend who was with them in a boat, Augusto Halen, were drowned at the Chincha Islands on the 19th June.

Business was dull in Lima, although a larger number of ships than usual were freighting with guano to Europe at £4 per ton.

In the Province of Arequipa, a party of coiners, with all their implements for making false Bolivian money, has been captured.

BOLIVIA.

Dates from La Paz are to June 8, but the only item is a confirmation of the fact that Gen. Acha has been elected President of Bolivia. The country is quiet.

CHILI.

The new Ministry has been fixed upon. Don M. A. Torconal is appointed Minister of the Interior and Foreign Affairs; Don José Victorino Lastarria, Minister of Hacienda; Don Manuel M. Huemas, Minister of Justice, Public Instruction and Worship; and Gen. Marcos Maturana, Minister of War and Navy. These appointments give great satisfaction to the Liberal Party. They had not yet taken charge of their portfolios.

Congress was in session at Santiago, and had before them a bill for a loan of $420,000, with which to build a row of Custom-house stores in Valparaiso. A loan of $800,000 would also be asked to meet a deficit of last year. A bill for a National Bank, with three millions capital, has been introduced into the Senate.

The fine floating-dock at Valparaiso was destroyed on the 7th of June. The propeller *Cloda*, belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, was taken on it, but she being too heavy the bulwarks on the larboard side gave way, letting the *Cloda* fall on that side. The dock was turned also on the same side, exposing the whole frame and shipping large quantities of water. The *Cloda* was got out in safety, but the dock sunk and was a total loss. It cost $90,000, and was insured for only $30,000.

The American schooner *Ann Eliza*, 128 days from Boston, bound to Honolulu, arrived at Valparaiso on the 7th June, with a valuable cargo of silks. In the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Terra del Fuego, three or four canoes, manned by about twenty Indians, assaulted the schooner and crew in the night, killing three of the men, leaving only the captain, cook and one sailor. The Indians took the vessel and tried to set her on fire, but the captain made a desperate resistance, and at last succeeded in expelling them, after shooting down three with his revolver. The remaining Indians then fled, taking with them their dead and wounded. The *Ann Eliza* left Valparaiso for Honolulu on the 12th June.

The American steamer *Bio Bio*, engaged in the Southern coast trade, from Valparaiso, has been bought off by the British Mail Company, that they may have a monopoly of the trade, and has left for Rio Janeiro.

Mining is dull in Chili, the mines barely paying expenses at present. The late silver discoveries at Amolanos have proved a humbug. Good coal has been discovered in the mountains, near Copiapo, where it is much needed in the copper furnaces.

Business was dull the preceding fortnight. Money was abundant, but could not be loaned on very good security. American manufactured goods are scarce in Valparaiso, and prices have risen. There is no Rice in market from South Carolina or India. Peruvian sells at 9c. to 11c. Barley $1 62 to $1 68, per fanega. Flour $3 25 to $3 37, six months. Copper Bars $17, cash—$17 25 demanded. Central American Coffee 24c. Saltpetre $171⅞, cash. Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 45 pence per dollar; Paris, same time, 4f. 75c. per dollar; on United States, 10 per cent. nominal. Freights to England and Hamburg £4 to £4 5s. To United States $15.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW HARLEM BRIDGE.

Description of the Structure—Progress of the Work—Its Cost—When to be Completed, &c.

The new bridge in process of construction over the Harlem river at the terminus of the Third avenue, is destined to be one of the first structures of the kind in this country, and is well worth a visit from such of our citizens as admire engineering skill, and take an interest in the improvements that are going on in their midst. The work on this bridge was commenced in October, 1860, under the direction of commissioners appointed by the Legislature, and consisting of the Mayor of New York, (who at that time was Fernando Wood,) the Street Inspector, President of the Board of Supervisors, and the County Judge of Westchester county. For certain reasons not now necessary to mention, but which may be easily inferred from the above named head of the commission, the Legislature found it necessary, for the economical prosecution of the work, to appoint a new set of commissioners, and in the winter of '61 they selected William Minor, Joseph Southworth, and James Davis, of New York, and Judge Robinson and Alsop H. Lockwood, of Westchester county. Since the new commissioners entered upon their duties, in April, 1861, the work has been prosecuted with vigor, and at an expense of forty per cent less, it is said, than under the previous management.

The engineers are Erastus W. Smith, Chief, and Theophilus Sickles and Ethan Rodgers, Assistants; all of them men of energy and skill in their profession. The Superintendent, who probably has as much to do as any one with the economy of the management, is Mr. John Hough, formerly one of the Superintendents of the Brooklyn Reservoir, and well known as a man of probity and a prudent manager. The contractor is Mr. John Roach, proprietor of the well-known iron works in this City.

The new bridge is to be built entirely of iron, including the piers, and the foundation is nearly completed. It will be 468 feet in length, and 50 feet in width, with two spans of 127 feet each, and a draw, with two openings of 80 feet each. The piers are three in number, one each for the two spans, and a central one on which the draw revolves. These piers, as before stated, are of iron, and are formed by sinking cast-iron cylindrical columns into the bed of the river. The central pier, on which the draw is to revolve, is composed of 12 columns, six feet in diameter, sunk in a circle of 50 feet diameter, with one column in the centre. The other piers, on which rests one end of each of the spans, (the other end resting on the abutments,) are composed of five columns each, the three inside ones being six feet in diameter, and the two outside eight feet.

The columns are cast in sections and bolted together, and are two inches thick, and from 50 to 70 feet in length, according to the depth to which they are sunk, and which depends upon the condition of the river-bed, and varies from 20 to 35 feet. After being sunk to the required depth, they are filled inside with solid mason work, constituting together a second pier of stone, of abundant strength to serve every purpose, in case the iron cylinders should ever rust away. This mode of filling cylinders is entirely new, and is considered far superior to the concrete filling which has hitherto been practiced. The process of sinking these immense columns in the bed of the river is highly interesting, and well worth a visit to behold. The work of sinking the last column will commence the latter part of next week, and can be seen at any time for several days thereafter. This is the first bridge ever built in the Northern States resting on iron piers. The improvement was the invention of Dr. Potts, of England, and was first used in this country in a bridge across the Pedee River, in South Carolina. There is also one across the Santee River, and one across the Savannah river, and a still larger one was being constructed across the James River, below Richmond, at the time the Rebellion broke out. It is estimated that the iron cylinders will stand the action of salt water for over 200 years, and, with the mode of filling adopted in the Harlem Bridge, they will be left at the end of that time with a solid stone column to supply the place of each cylinder. The superstructure of the bridge is to be also entirely of iron, and when the whole is completed it will never require any other repairs than occasional painting and replanking the carriage-way. The arches are wrought iron hollow tubes, three feet square, connected with the girders by heavy rods. The draw will be the largest ever constructed, and is wisely planned with reference to the wants of the future, when Harlem River shall become, as it is destined to be ere long, the main channel for freight between the Hudson River and the Sound. The draw will revolve on wheels, 100 in number, each one foot in diameter, and will be opened or shut in *one minute and a half*. It will be operated by water power, the Croton being used for the purpose. The two openings, of 80 feet each, will afford room for the largest steamers now running, or likely to run on the Hudson River.

In the centre of the draw a Drummond light will be stationed in the night, so as to illuminate the whole length of the bridge when the draw is shut, and, by the change in the direction of the light, indicate when it is open, and at the same time light up the pathway of the vessel as it approaches. The width of the carriage-way will be 28 feet, and on either side of it will be a foot-path 7 feet in width. The cost of the bridge, when completed, is estimated at $450,000, and it is expected to be ready for use in a year or fourteen months from this date. The Supervisors of this City and of Westchester County made an inspection of the work yesterday, and were highly pleased with its progress thus far. They met at Harlem for the purpose of settling the boundary line between New-York and Westchester Counties, which, it seems, has never been definitely fixed.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The regular meeting of this Board was held yesterday, Mr. Verplanck presiding.

After the transaction of some routine business, and the acceptance of the regular weekly statement, which will be found below, the General Agent reported that in the absence of the police force at Quarantine, the Emigrant and Sailor runners, who have been prevented from carrying on their business around the City, are in the habit of boarding vessels at Quarantine, which, in violation of the law, had become so frequent that the merchants had petitioned the police authorities for the restoration of the force formerly stationed at Quarantine. The matter was referred to Commissioner Purdy and the General Agent.

Mr. Purdy then called the notice of the Commission to the card published by Mayor Opdyke, in the Times, on Monday, in the following speech:

Mr. President: I noticed in the Times of Monday morning, a letter signed by the Mayor, in which he states that the Commissioners of Emigration have other hospitals than those on Ward's Island, and that the action of the Commissioners of Health in directing the Health Officer to send yellow fever cases to such of the hospitals under the charge of the Commission, as he migh deem most appropriate—" was in fact that which compelled the furnishing of safe means of avoiding the danger" from yellow fever patients arriving at Quarantine. It is proper that these errors into which the Mayor has fallen, should be corrected, and the correction made as public as the original orroneous statement.

The Commissioners of Emigration, as you are aware, have no hospitals other than those on Ward's Island, which can be used for sick persons. The Legislature of 1859, by direct enactment, closed the hospitals at Quarantine, (which are the other hospitals to which the Mayor refers,) and expressly prohibited the Commissioners of Emigration from thereafter sending any patients to them. The words of the Statute are: "They (the Commissioners of Emigration) shall cease to send sick persons to said (Quarantine) hospitals."

Equally incorrect is the statement that the action of the Commissioners of Health resulted in the advance by this Board of the necessary funds to furnish the floating hospital with attendants and supplies. That action of this Board, as all its members present at the meeting at which it was resolved to make the advance at the time knew and ought to have remembered, was consequent upon communications made to this Board by the Health Officer and the Quarantine Commissioners.

These communications had been received by this Board, and referred to a Committee of which the Mayor was not a member, for report, and which Committee had had the subject under consideration before the Commissioners of Health had acted at all in the mattor. At our meeting, which the Mayor attended, and to which, in his note to the Times, he refers, the Committee made its report on these communications and upon the part of it these words:

"The undersigned Committee to whom were referred the communication of the Health Officer in regard to the Floating Hospital and the resolutions of the Quarantine Commissioners requesting the Commissioners of Emigration to take charge of it, respectfully report that they had an interview with the Health Officer and the Secretary of the Quarantine Commissioners."

The Board then adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Emigration in the present emergency, when a sickly season is apprehended, and no funds have been put at the disposal of the Quarantine Commissioners by the State or City authorities, will provide them with means to the amount of $16,000, for the purpose of maintaining the Floating Hospital, with the full faith that this amount will be refunded by the State for the benefit of the emigrants who have contributed to the fund of this Commission, out of which the said sum will be taken.

The following weekly statement was presented by the general agent:

No. of emigrants arrived to July 9, 1862	36,039
No. of emigrants arrived since to July 16, 1862	2,360
Total	38,399
To same date in 1861	47,880

	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
No. of inmates in Institution, W. I.	659	873	688	716

Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1862		$3,815 05
Aggregate receipts to July 9, 1862	$89,453 39	
Received since to July 16, for commutation of passengers, &c.		8,613 74
		99,067 13
Total		402,882 18
Disbursements as per previous account to July 9, 1862		$67,452 52
Balance in bank		$35,729 95

After transacting some routine business the Board adjourned until next week.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The Board held their regular meeting yesterday, when, among other matters, the regular weekly statement was presented, from which it appeared that there were in charge at the last report 6,662, and admitted since 2,413—making a total of 9,075. Of these there died 38; discharged, 1,820; sent to Blackwell's Island, 487—leaving in charge at the various institutions 6,721, being an increase of 59 over last week's report.

The Warden of Bellevue Hospital reported that he has yet four whole wards vacant, making in all 328 beds, of which 247 could be given to soldiers and 81 to City patients.

Dr. Sloan, in a communication to the Warden of Bellevue, requested them to allow the soldiers in the hospitals to receive the visits of friends, under proper restrictions; also, to give those who are able passes to visit the City, but to keep them together until final recovery, when they are to be sent to Fort Hamilton.

The sick and wounded officers quartered at Bellevue Hospital sent the following letter:

Bellevue Hospital, July 12.

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

Gentlemen: After serving on the battle-field to maintain the honor of our country and retain for the flag of our Union the name it so deservedly bears, in the late engagements before Richmond, numbers of our brave officers and soldiers received wounds which render them unfit for active service for a time. You kindly furnished to the sick and wounded accommodations at Bellevue Hospital, one of the institutions under your charge, and in return for which we cannot leave without expressing our sincere thanks to you, Gentlemen, and the other officers of the Institution, viz: Mr. White, the Warden: Mr. King, the Engineer, who was in every respect attentive to our comfort; and to Mr. Gamble, the Clerk and Storekeeper, who has been untiring in supplying our wants and in administering to our several comfort; the Apothecary, Mr. Frey; the Matron, Mrs. Riddle: and the House Staff have all contributed. To the nurse and helper in the ward where we were located, we also return our sincere thanks for their attention; and remain, for selves and fellows, respectfully yours,

E. W. WOODS,

Lieut.-Col. 57th Penn. Vols. and 13 officers.

This letter was ordered on file, and acknowledged by the Commissioners, as was also the gift of fire-works by the Messrs. Eden, for the benefit of the children on Randall's Island.

Dr. A. A. Davis was appointed assistant Physician in the Lunatic Asylum.

Acknowledgments were made for donations for sick and wounded soldiers sent by Mrs. Salters and Henry Maxwell.

The receipts for the last two weeks amount to $561 50, including $221 50 for work at the warehouse.

The President and Secretary were instructed to draw from the Comptroller $100,000 out of the appropriation for 1862.

A Row on the Lake at Central Park—The Pleasure-Boats and their Management.

The little row-boats which have been placed on the Lake, an additional attraction to the growing charms of Central Park, are proving a lucrative enterprise. They are stopped on Sunday, but are in constant operation during week days, from early morning till 11 o'clock at night.

On Saturday afternoon, while the band draws enchanted multitudes about its stand upon the hillside, a counter attraction exists upon the lake, where one of the boats skims lightly here and there, loaded down with instrumental performers. There are eleven of these boats, ranging from seventeen to twenty-two feet in length, and proportionately broad; twelve persons only being allowed to embark at one time in the larger-sized, and nine in the smaller. A single boatman is provided for each craft, and it is his duty to make a full circuit of the Lake at every trip. There is a blue flag waving from the stern of the *private party boat*, which, when hailed by one or two persons can be used at their discretion, an extra charge of course being made. These charges are not unreasonable, and in order that visitors may not be imposed upon, a list of them is framed and conspicuously placed at each landing. Tickets or cards, also, setting forth the boat rules, are provided. The boats are not placed upon the lake by the Park Commissioners, but by a contractor who is bound to conform to the rules set down by the Commissioners. The same order of things pertains to the carriages in waiting at the gates—the drivers can in no way impose upon visitors without exposure to themselves.

The rowers on the lake move very slowly, so that all the shore loveliness is taken in without effort, and yet the gentle motion woos an ever-playing breeze. The graceful swans (now a numerous flock,) design only to notice you as you pass by, proudly carrying their snowy forms just out of your reach, or coquetting with head on one side, will curve their elegant necks for your admiration. At night they club together and sleep upon the water—choosing the very centre of the widest portion, and there basking in moonlight, they look in feathery grouping like an island of snow in midsummer. The boatmen here are clad in a uniform of duck linen tipped with sea green. Upon the broad collar of green are white lines, and on either corner large white letters C. P. The awnings put up during the heat of the day are emblematic, being fringed in deep shades of red, white and blue. The visitor hails into one of the picturesque landings a boat of this sort, and jumping aboard, finds himself, perhaps, in choice company (perhaps not) all orderly, however, and lazily jaunts now into a cove, now out on the lake to inspect the lions. A jolly volunteer being of the company, and associate spirits being patriotically inclined, it might be called a Union party, for, as the old tar—our oarsman—said, with a knowing wink, "We're all for the Union on *this* lake." The Echo Bridge reached, its fine arch began to whisper back the plash of our oars so mysteriously, that the boatman grew merry at the looks of inquiry turned to him, but merely replied, while he and his "quid" gave to the clear waters an unsightly addition: "That ain't a circumstance. You jest ort to hear 'em singing in here of a moonlight night." The jolly volunteer gave a tremendous shout for the Union *as it's going to be*, and the arch gave back the sound in full.

Closing Exercises of Grammar School No. 13

The young gentlemen and ladies of the two departments of Grammer School No. 13, in the Seventeenth Ward, held their last reception for the season yesterday morning and afternoon. The school will be closed for the Summer vacation, and desirable improvements will make it more than ever attractive by the next term, which commences on the second Monday in September. The large hall of the Primary Department was well filled by 10 o'clock in the morning, and, in spite of the oppressive atmosphere, the large company enjoyed the well-chosen and varied entertainment afforded them by the pupils, who, in clear tones and with distinct emphasis, supported their share in elocution, dialogue, singing &c. Mrs. Haggerty, the esteemed principal, was absent on account of illness, to the regret of all. The order maintained was excellent, and the two hundred and twenty-five children of the 'Gallery' presented an appearance most gratifying.

At 2 o'clock the Grammar Department commenced. The stage and surroundings were embowered in the National banner, and arches of flowers with deep evergreens. Grouped upon the platform were the Commissioners, Inspectors, Trustees and other school officers, some of whom addressed the children at the close. A piece of declamation called "America," by Francis H. Pierce, was well performed. A main feature of interest was the dialogue entitled "Fountain of Peace," sustained by five young ladies as spirits; also, maidens in attendance upon the fountains of Peace, Beauty, Wealth and Fame. It was well conducted, but must be seen to be appreciated. A chorus from "Massaniello" was sweetly sung. A very funny Yankee take-off called "Scraping Acquaintance" was admirably sustained by Masters Thom and Pierce. Then there was a regular May party, (with the month of May left out,) where a lovely Queen was crowned, and where a statesman in the bud brought politics down—or up—to a comparison with flowers, or even flower Queens, in point of attractiveness. His *rôle* was called "The Coming Statesman," and was in strong contrast to that of his associate performer, the "Ladies' Man." The valedictory was read by Miss Annie Brown, after which the invigorating strains of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" swelled forth from the piano, and the grand chorus was taken up by hundreds of voices, mature as well as youthful.

The little ones and their teachers deserve credit for the patience with which they endured the rather lengthy programme.

Transportation for Soldiers' Baggage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can we not afford hereafter, at least during the "dog days," to furnish transportation *through our City* for the baggage of the noble regiments of volunteers who so promptly respond to the call of their country? One universal exclamation of dissatisfaction was elicited yesterday as the regiment of *Green Mountain Boys* was marched in the scorching heat several miles, (from Madison-square to the Battery,) each man, besides his heavy musket, carrying on his back an immense load of knapsacks, blankets, &c., enough to tire an *athlete* in going a quarter of a mile. Such monstrous strains on the men, when not absolutely necessary, are alike cruel and *unmilitary*. After they have been trained and drilled for months, they can better meet such drafts on them *when needed*; meantime let us furnish carts in their transit through our City.

STEUBEN.

The Cooper Institute Submission Meeting.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

My attention has been called to the fact that my name was used as one of the secretaries of the late meeting at the Cooper Institute on the 30th June last. I beg you to state that such use of my name was entirely unauthorized. Your obedient servant,

JAMES S. SLUYTER, 122 Broadway.

New-York, July 17, 1862.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Policeman Committed to the Tombs.—John S. Taylor, a Policeman of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday arrested a woman and conveyed her before Justice Connolly, upon the charge of gross intoxication. During the investigation of the charge before the Magistrate, some things transpired which induced the Policeman to believe that he was not being fairly treated by the Court, and he therefore said in substance: "I am not treated right; I have no justice done to me; I am not treated like other officers; rum is at the top and bottom of it." The Justice thereupon reprimanded the Officer, and stated to him that in order to maintain the dignity of the Court, and to protect it from insult, he must commit him to the Tombs for five days, and sentence him to pay a fine of $5 for a contempt of Court. Mr. Taylor was accordingly committed to prison.

The Case of Daniel Mayer.—Among the Police items of the New-York Times of June 11, there appeared a statement of the arrest and incarceration of Daniel Mayer by the Police of this City, on the charge of having been extensively engaged in forgery in the State of Connecticut, from whose Executive a requisition for him had been received and executed here. It now appears from the written certificates of the counsel for the prosecution, as well as for the defence, that Mayer was entirely innocent of the charge brought against him, and that upon his arrival in Connecticut, in custody, and a full judicial investigation of the case made at his request, he was honorably discharged by the authorities of that State. The prosecution was unquestionably malicious.

New Engine.—Empire Company No. 35, received on Wednesday their new apparatus. It is of remarkable beauty and power. It cost $2,500, and weighs but 2,800 pounds. On Wednesday they paraded through our streets, preceded by a band of music, after which they took their machine home and christened it with full bumpers, amid a crowd of sympathizing guests.

Auction Sale of Prize Schooners.—Mr. Simeon Draper sold at auction yesterday, by order of the United States Marshal, the prize schooners *Actor, Mars, Napoleon* and *Mary Clinton*. The first was sold to Edward Wright for $725, the second to D. D. Truett for $800, the third to J. Valkenburgh for $8,575, and the fourth to Mr. Wheeler for $5,200.

Fire Commissioners.—The regular meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners will be held on Monday evening next, at Firemen's Hall.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Military Funeral of Col. Perry.—The remains of the late Col. James H. Perry were interred yesterday at the Cypress Hill Cemetry. The body was removed from the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, where it had lain in state for several days, at 4 o'clock, when the procession was formed in the following order:

An escort of Policemen.
A detachment of the Twenty-third (new) Regiment N. Y. S. M., commanded by Col. W. Everdell, Jr., accompanied by Dodworth's Band.
Hearse, with Body Guard.
Non-commissioned officers of the Forty-eighth Regiment N. Y. V., under command of Capt. Greene.
Family of deceased, in carriages.
Col. Perry's horse and groom.
About twenty carriages, containing the Mayor and Aldermen, clergymen and citizens.

An Extensive Swindling Operation Stopped—Arrests.—Patrick McGinnis, receiving clerk in the glue establishment of Peter Cooper, was arrested Wednesday, on suspicion of having, with others, swindled his employer to the extent of many thousand dollars. The accused had full charge of receiving all of the materials used in the manufacture of glue, purchased from hundreds of butchers and junk-dealers; and it was accidentally discovered, a few days ago, that he had given more receipts for the "raw material" during the month of June than in the whole of last year, and ten times as much as could be used in the factory. The case is undergoing investigation before Justice Colohan.

Visitors from Boston.—Mayor Kalbfleisch received a visit yesterday from a party of Boston officials, consisting of Aldermen Richards and Spinney, Councilman Fitch, Mr. Spun, City Messenger, Police Justice Mayne, and Messrs. Briscol and Humphrey. These gentlemen are on a tour to inspect different public buildings with a view to adopting the latest improvements in the construction of a City Hall. The Mayor introduced the visitors to several Aldermen who were at his office at the time the Committee arrived, and Alderman Strong escorted them over the City Hall and the new Court-house, and explained the points of interest in each. The Boston Committee met with a cordial reception.

Sudden Death of a Sea-Captain.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Norris on the body of John McGraw, captain of the bark *Adelaide*, of and recently from Waterford, Ireland, now lying in the Atlantic Basin. The deceased had been drinking freely for several days, and died of congestion of the brain. He was 42 years old, and leaves a widow and three children in Ireland.

Careless Shooting.—A boy, named Michael Fitzgerald, was seriously wounded in the leg Wednesday evening, in the lumber-yard of Turnbull & Bain, foot of Harrison-street, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of a watchman employed on the premises. Fitzgerald was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Killed by Lightning.—William Grear, residing in Jamaica, near the toll-gate, was instantly killed by lightning during the storm of Wednesday evening. He was sitting under a tree in front of his house at the time when the subtle fluid struck the tree.

The Public Schools.—The Summer vacation of the Public Schools commenced yesterday. The schools will be reopened the first Monday in September. Schools Nos. 1, 15, and the one located at Bedford, have contributed liberally for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers now in the L. C. Hospital.

Arson.—Capt. Powers, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, yesterday arrested a French boy, named Antony Sebert, on a charge of having set fire to a stable corner Carlton and Flushing avenues. The accused was committed to await a hearing.

Common Council.—The Board of Aldermen have adjourned until the third Monday in September.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Supposed Murder at West Hoboken.—The inquest on the body of Martin Demarest, of the Fifty-third New-York Volunteers, who is supposed to have been murdered by shooting at the foot of Fox Hill, West Hoboken, was continued before Coroner F. W. Bohnstedt, of Hoboken, yesterday forenoon.

David A. Demarest testified that he belongs to the Fifty-third New-York Volunteers, and is a cousin of deceased; saw him in camp at Red House about 9 o'clock on Monday morning last; heard him say that he was going down town to get his bounty money.

Bernard McCudden testified that on Monday evening he, in company with his brother and another man, heard a man groaning as they were getting out of the Union Hill cars. They went a short distance and found a man lying upon the ground, who said he had been shot in the leg, but did not know who did it; it was very dark and they could not distinguish his features; the man said he had been drinking, and they concluded that he had fallen down and injured his knee while intoxicated; witness went up to the road and stopped a carriage for the purpose of getting the injured man conveyed to Hoboken; three gentlemen in the carriage went down, and they also concluded that the man was drunk, and did not like to take him along as a lady occupied a seat in the carriage.

Mr. John Gardner, residing on Palisade-avenue, testified that on Monday evening, about 20 minutes to 9 o'clock, while sitting on the stoop at the West Hoboken Hotel, he took notice of two men, who were talking hurriedly and excitedly as they passed around the corner, apparently in a hurry to get away. They were in their shirt sleeves and appeared to be laboring men, one of whom he knows by sight.

There being no other witnesses present, it was deemed advisable to adjourn the inquest until 11 o'clock Friday morning, to give the officers an opportunity to look up further evidence, if possible.

The Union Mass Meeting in Jersey City.—Some misunderstanding has occurred in regard to the time of holding the Union mass meeting in Jersey City, postponed from Wednesday evening, it having been announced at the City Hall, where the Common Council and speakers were assembled, that it would be deferred until Monday evening, while at Van Vorst-square, it was stated that it would be held on Friday evening. The meeting will be held this (Friday) evening, at the same time and place as previously announced.

New Ferry.—The new ferry from Jersey City to the foot of Desbrosses-street, New-York, will go into operation on the 1st day of August. Until the ferry buildings are erected, at the foot of South Eighth-street, the boats will run from the slip adjoining the present ferry buildings, near the New-Jersey Railroad Dépôt. The boats will run day and night, and the fare will be the same as on the Cortlandt-street Ferry, of which it is a branch. Commutors can pass over either ferry.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 17, 1862.

$15,000	U. S. 6s '81..Reg.	100¼	5	Pacific M. St. Co.	106
2,000	do	100¼	5	do	105¾
8,000	do	100	200	do	105⅝
34,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	99⅞	100	do	105½
10,000	U. S. 5s '74..Reg.	86½	300	N. Y. Central R.	89¾
500	U. S. 6s '81 Oreg. War Ln. ½ yearly	95	150	do s10	89½
28,500	Tr. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct. N.	102½	140	do	89⅝
7,000	do	102⅝	500	do s30	89⅝
5,000	do...Indorsed.	101½	1290	do	89¾
16,000	U.S. 6s 1 yr Cert.	98¾	50	do s10	89¾
500	Ohio St. 6s '75	103	1300	Erie Railway	33
12,000	Kentucky St. 6s	94½	500	do	33¼
10,000	Ill. War Loan	95	100	do s30	33¼
2,000	Ind. St. 6s W. Ln	92½	100	do	33⅜
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	50	100	Hudson River R.	43¼
5,000	do s30	50	50	do b30	43⅜
1,000	Va. State 6s	54	100	Erie R. pref b10	61¾
9,000	do	54¼	45	do	61
4,000	N. C. State 6s	68	500	do	61⅜
8,000	Mo. State 6s	46⅜	500	Erie R. Ass. Scrip	98
12,000	do	46	350	Harlem R.	14¼
10,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. J. R.	60	200	do	14⅜
1,000	Ga. State 6s	75	500	Reading R.	55
4,000	Cal. State 7s	96	100	do s30	55
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	101¾	200	Mich. Cen. R.	58½
5,000	do	102	50	do s30	58⅝
11,000	E. R. 3d Mtge. '83	97¼	200	do	58⅝
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d M.	93	200	do	58⅞
1,000	Har. 1st M. Bs.	105	50	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	24½
2,000	do	105¼	50	do	24¾
2,000	Har. R. 2d M. Bs.	103	50	M.S.&N.I.Gt'd Stk.	53¾
4,000	Mich. So. 2d Mtg.	82	200	do	53⅝
1,000	do	82⅛	17	Panama Railroad	129
3,000	C.B.&Q.R.8⅌c,b.	108	350	Ill. Cen. R. S'p	56⅞
38,000	Mich.So.S.F.Bs.	100¼	450	do	56⅛
1,000	Chi.&N.W.Ass.B	48	100	do s10	56½
1,000	Ch.&N.W.2dMtg.	28	240	Clev. & Pitts. R.	21¾
18,000	H. & St.Jo.R Bs.	48	500	do	22
20,000	Tol.&Wab.1st M.	90	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	67¾
4,000	Ga. &Chi. 1st mt.	104½	200	do	67⅛
500	Pt.,F.W.&C.1st M	89	50	do s30	67¾
5,000	do	88¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	46¾
20,000	do	88½	200	do s10	46⅛
1,000	Clev.&Pitt.1st M.	98	100	do b30	46⅝
20	Merchants' Bank	100	800	do	46⅝
28	Metropolitan Bank	99½	500	Ch. & R. Island R.	62
15,000	American Gold	117¾	400	do	62¼
30,000	do s60	117½	100	do b30	62⅛
80,000	do	118	300	do b30	62¼
10,000	do b10	118	150	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	75½
12,000	do b60	118¼	50	do	75⅝
5,000	do b30	118¼	50	Mil. & Pra. Du C. R.	31¼
			35	Tol. & Wab. Pref	40

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	99½	150	N. Y. Central R. s30	90⅛
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Oreg. W. Ln. ½ yearly	95½	100	do	90⅛
1,000	Tr. 7 3-10 ⅌ c. N.	102½	100	do s5	90⅜
15,000	do	102⅝	400	do	90⅜
500	do ....small	102½	10	do	90½
16,000	U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr.	98⅝	50	do s10	90⅝
20,000	Missouri State 6s	47	50	do b60	90⅝
5,000	Ill. Canal Bs. '60	94	200	do	91
3,000	Cal. State 7s	96	300	do s10	90⅞
2,000	N. Y. Central 6s	102¼	100	do b10	91
10,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	100⅝	200	Clev. & Toledo R.	46⅜
57	Panama R.	131	250	Erie Railway	34
30	do	130	50	do	34¼
6	Bank of Republic	91	50	Mich. Central R. b60	59½
25	Metropolitan Bank	99½	100	do	59⅜
20,000	American Gold	118⅞	125	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	25
35,000	do b30	119	10	do	24¾
1,300	do	118⅜	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	55
100	Erie R. Pref. s30	61⅜	50	do b60	55½
350	do	62	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	57
50	Pac. Mail S. Co. b30	106	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	22¼
225	do	106	100	Chic. & R. I. R. b60	63⅜
100	do s10	106	50	do	63
			50	do s60	62⅞

Thursday, July 17—P. M.

The depression on the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon, brought its natural reaction to-day, especially on the Railway Share list, the large decline in which on Wednesday was both sudden and unaccountable. New-York Central led off in the forenoon at 89½ ⅌ cent. It subsequently rose to 90½ ⅌ cent., and at the Second Board touched 91 ⅌ cent. Erie, Erie Preferred and the Western Roads followed up in nearly the same proportion, and there was quite as much eagerness to buy to-day as to sell yesterday. The Government Stocks, singular to say, made no recovery from yesterday's low figures. The Southern State Stocks were higher by ½@1 ⅌ cent. on Tennessees and Missouris, and the Railway Mortgages were generally up from yesterday's sales. Late in the afternoon, after the printed sales at the Second Board, the market continued firm, and the latest figures were about as follows, as compared with the last quotations of Wednesday:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
N. Y. Central	89⅝	90¾	Illinois Cen	56¼	57
Erie	33	34¼	Pacific	105¾	106
Erie Preferred	61	62	Tennessees	48⅝	50
Rock Island	61	62¼	Missouris	46¼	47
Toledo	45½	46¼	U. S. 6s, 1861	100	99⅞
Mich. Cen	57½	59¼	U. S. 7-30 B'ds.	102½	102⅞
Mich. Southern	24	25	U.S. Notes C.H.	101⅞	101¾
Mich. Guarant'd	52⅛	55	Gold	117⅝	118⅝
Galena	67½	68			

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	99	Pacific	120
Mechanics'	103	Chatham	80
America	107	Metropolitan	99⅛
State of New-York	90	Nassau	97
Commerce S'p Stock	90	Corn Exchange	99
Am. Exchange	87½	Marine	110

The Railway Mortgages are higher on Harlems and Michigan Southerns, and also on Delaware and Lackawanna. Terre Haute firsts are lower. The market generally firm:

New-York Cen. 6s	101½	T.H.&A. sec'nds, 8⅌c. '70	75
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	103	L. C. & Mil. L. G. B'ds.	21
New-York Cen. 7s, '76	107½	Chi. & N. W. firsts	63
N.Y. Cen. 7s, conv't '76	109	Chi. & N. W. seconds	27
Erie Firsts, '68	106½	Han. & St. Jos. firsts	48
Erie seconds, '79	105	Del., Lac. & W. firsts	107¾
Erie thirds, '83	97¼	Del. Lac. & W. seconds	101
Hudson firsts, '69	111	Tol. & Wabash seconds	61
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	103	Mil. & P. DuChien firsts	91
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	105¼	Gal. & Chic. firsts	104½
Harlem seconds, '64	103	Gal. & Chic. firsts, ex	104½
Harlem thirds, '68	80	Gal. & Chic. seconds	101½
Chi., Bur. & Q. firsts	106½	Chi. & R. I. firsts	102
Mich So. 7 ⅌c. firsts	100	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	90½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌c. seconds	82½	N. J. Central firsts	108
No. Ind., Goshen Line	100	N. J. Central seconds	104½
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ⅌ c.	100½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	88½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌c., '75	92¼	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	75
T. H. & A. firsts 7 ⅌ c.	100		

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $1,247,796; payments, $612,894; balance this afternoon, $6,593,326.

The price of Gold began to advance early in the day. The first cash sales were at 117¾ ⅌ cent.; then 118; subsequently 118½@¾ ⅌ cent., and finally 118¾ ⅌ cent. This additional rise caused the drawers of Exchange to put up their rates to 130@130½ ⅌ cent., and at the very close of business the quotation for first-class Bankers' bills on London was 130½@131 ⅌ cent., and Merchant bills on England 128½ to 130 ⅌ cent., according to the nature of the credits drawn against.

The rates for Money are growing easier at 5@6 ⅌ cent. The Stock Brokers of established credit as borrowers, are generally accommodated at 5 ⅌ cent. The appearance of the market is in favor of easier rates as the season advances. The statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1861, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, July 12	$147,997,436	$127,538,009	$32,093,174	$9,112,397
Boston, July 14	65,634,920	26,684,830	7,978,265	7,091,284
Phila., July 14	33,118,503	24,183,604	5,579,945	4,859,921
Total	$246,750,858	$178,406,493	$45,656,384	$21,163,602
Last week	246,440,647	178,733,173	45,269,563	20,963,862
Last year	196,766,863	126,203,019	58,618,431	17,261,613

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ⅌ cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed from to-day until the 2d of August.

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line for first week in July were:

1862	$58,096 65
1861	36,325 49
Increase	$21,771 16

We are authorized to say that the half-yearly dividend of 5 ⅌ cent. on the Buffalo and State Line and Erie and Northeast Road, will be paid at Buffalo on the 20th of July. The transfers will reopen on July 21.

We learn that the Galena and Chicago Company wil lprobably determine to divide the earnings of the present year semi-annually, in place of a yearly division as in 1860 and 1861. If this be so, the half-yearly division in July will be *three per cent*. The Board of Management at Chicago will determine the question in a few days. The Road earned, the second week in July, $54,000 as against $30,000 same week last year. The June earnings settle up $215,000.

The Michigan Southern Road earned $15,400 more than the same week last year in the second week in July. The business on the Western lines generally in July promises large results.

The City Railroad earnings are improving this month. The Second-avenue line, on the East side of the town, is earning at a rate of increase equal to $6,200 per month. A large gain is also shown on the Third-avenue line, and the Harlem Company are receiving enhanced receipts on the Fourth-avenue.

The Atlantic Savings Bank has declared a dividend of 6 ⅌ cent. on all sums of $500 and under, and of 5 ⅌ cent. on large amounts.

The Williamsburgh Gas Light Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ⅌ cent., payable July 19.

The Union Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 427 and 429 Canal-street, have declared their usual dividend of 6 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, payable on and after Monday, July 21.

The following are Messrs. Thompson Bros. quotations for currency and Specie:

New-England	1-5	Ohio and State Bank Ind.	⅜
New-York State	3-10	Kentucky	⅜
East New-Jersey	1-5	Illinois and Wisconsin	2@60
West New-Jersey	⅜	Missouri	2@20
Pennsylvania	⅜	Michigan	⅜
Philadelphia	1-5	Canada	10 Prem.
Baltimore	½	Old Demand Notes	7@7½ P.
Wheeling, Virginia	3		

SPECIE—SILVER.

	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	$1 14	Species	$1 15
Spanish Dollars	1 14	Old Am. Half Dols.	1 12
Five-franc Pieces	1 03	Old Am. Quar. Dollars	1 10
French Crowns	1 16	Spanish Silver ⅌ oz.	1 35
Prussian Thalers	75	New Am. Silver	1 11@1 13
English Silver	5 20		

GOLD.

	Buying.		Buying.
Victoria Sovereigns	$5 50	Spanish Doubloons	$17 75
Old Sovereigns	5 50	Patriot Doubloons	16 75
Twenty Francs	4 40	Gold, Am. Old	1 18
Ten Thaler Pieces	8 50	Gold, Am. New	1 16@1 17
Ten Guilder Pieces	4 40		

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 17.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 86½; Reading Railroad, 27¾; Morris Canal, 42; Long Island Railroad, 15¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—FRA DIAVOLO—THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN—IN AND OUT OF PLACE—LOVE AND MURDER.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Proclamation of Gov. MORGAN, offering a bounty of $50 for each volunteer, is promulgated this morning. The bounty is to be paid promptly on enlistment, and regulations to that end will be immediately prepared and issued. The provision applies as well to recruits for regiments in the field, as to volunteers for the regiments now being raised.

Gen. STEVENS' Command, lately attached to Gen. HUNTER'S Department of the South, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday, on the way to reinforce the Army of the Potomac. It consists in part of the Seventy-ninth New-York, the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, the Eighth Michigan, the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, the Seventh Connecticut, and two batteries of artillery.

There was a rumor at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday that the rebels had driven back our forces at Williamsburgh, and taken possession of the place, but it was entirely without foundation.

It is reported from Memphis that the rebel Gen PRICE has succeeded in crossing the Mississippi at Napoleon with a considerable force, including several batteries of artillery, with the intention, as is supposed, of operating against Gen. CURTIS, who is now safe at Helena. We give in our dispatches the proclamation of the rebel Gen. HINDMAN, by which he sought to incite the inhabitants along the line of Gen. CURTIS' march to harass him with guerrilla warfare.

A portion of the expedition which is moving from Kansas into the Indian Nation, encountered a body of rebels, with Indian allies, at Evansville, Ark., a few days ago, and completely routed them, killing, wounding and taking prisoners a large number.

MORGAN, with his guerrilla band, was on Tuesday at Midway, Ky., where he cut the telegraph wires and tore up the railroad, and took away with him all the plunder which he could render available. He left for Georgetown on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday morning drove in the Union pickets on the Louisville Road, when the Union forces, with several pieces of artillery, left the city and advanced toward Georgetown to meet the marauders. The result of this movement is not yet known.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of July 15, says: "We have information from Corinth to Thursday last. Gen. HALLECK was still there, and of course the information that he was in Washington City, or in that neighborhood, is erroneous. Gen. HALLECK was in excellent health, as was the whole army. We have particulars of the position, movements and strength of the various corps under Gens. ROSECRANS, BUELL, SHERMAN, MCCLERNAND and GRANT, but it is not deemed prudent to state them at large. It is enough to know that the army is in tip-top condition, and eager for active operations.

The Nashville *Union* states that a company of guerrillas, ninety in number, were busily engaged in drilling in an old field between Gallatin and Hartsville, on Thursday, July 10, and otherwise preparing themselves for the work of murder and highway robbery, as taught in the code of FERGUSON and MORGAN, when several companies of Col. BOONE'S Regiment pounced upon them and captured the whole gang. They were taken to Nashville on Friday.

The United States steamer *Flambeau* arrived at this port, yesterday, from Port Royal, which place she left on the 13th inst. She brings no news of importance.

CONGRESS.

Congress adjourned *sine die* yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., the hour previously fixed upon by resolution. Some important legislation marked the closing hours of the session. In the Senate, Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, entered his protest against the use made of certain testimony taken before it, by Senator CHANDLER. The bill to establish a Bureau of Migration was reported from Committee on Foreign Affairs, and will probably be acted upon by the next Congress. The House bill to defray the expenses incurred in raising volunteers in Delaware was passed. The bill making postage and other United States stamps currency was passed. The bill also prohibits the issue of notes of less than one dollar. At 2 o'clock a Committee notified the President that the Senate was ready to adjourn, and the President having no further communication to make, it did adjourn, after passing a vote of thanks to Hon. SOLOMON FOOTE, President *pro tem.*

In the House, after considerable business of no special importance, the bill to divide Michigan into two Judicial Districts was passed. Mr. HOOPER of Massachusetts, introduced the bill to make currency of postage and other United States stamps, and it was passed. A Message was received from the President, saying that he had approved both the Confiscation bill and the supplemental resolution, passed on Wednesday, considering them to be one act. Before he was informed of the passage of the resolution, he had prepared a draft of a Message vetoing the bill, which was also transmitted to the House. The Message was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. A Message was also received from the President recommending a suitable testimonial to Commodore VANDERBILT, for the gift of his vessel to the Government. It was referred to the Naval Committee. After some further proceedings, the President having signified that he had no other communication to make, the House was declared adjourned *sine die*, amid the applause of the members.

GENERAL NEWS.

At a meeting of citizens of the Twenty-first Ward, held last evening, for the purpose of aiding enlistments in that Ward, and the Senatorial District, Alderman FROMENT presided, and JOHN H. WHITE acted as Secretary. Messrs. John H. White, Daniel W. Clarke, Wm. P. Easterbrook, John Stephenson and Joseph Froment were appointed a Committee to report at a meeting to be held on Monday evening next, of which due notice will be given.

Rev. Dr. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE has accepted the invitation to deliver the annual address at the approaching Fair of the New-York State Agricultural Society.

Col. D. R. ANTHONY has arrived at Corinth from Columbus, Ky., having been ordered under arrest by Gen. HALLECK. Some disagreement on the negro question caused the trouble.

A female rebel spy who had her skirts stiffened with contraband letters, was discovered in Camp Douglas, near Chicago, a few days since. The documents found upon her, it is said, may get some of the citizens of Chicago into trouble.

The Board of Aldermen did not meet yesterday for want of a quorum.

The price of Gold advanced to 118¾ ℔ cent. yesterday, and Exchange on London to 130½ ℔ cent., the highest figures yet reported. The Stock market recovered from the depression of Wednesday on the Railway Shares by ½@1 ℔ cent. Government Stocks were no better. New-York Central closed 90¾, against 89½ on Wednesday.

Breadstuffs were in more active request yesterday, chiefly for export, and prices of Flour, Wheat, and Corn advanced slightly. Private advices from England and France relative to the harvest prospects are decidedly gloomy—much more so than the published accounts. The freight engagements, chiefly for British ports, included over 16,000 bbls. Flour, and 125,000 bushels Grain. Groceries were in good demand, as were also Cotton, Tallow, Tobacco, Hides, Leather, and the principal kinds of provisions, at buoyant prices. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Hops, Spirits Turpentine, and Whisky, which latter article was heavy at the close. No remarkable changes occurred in other branches of trade.

The Adjournment of Congress.

Our much-abused National Congress, which the *Herald* and WENDELL PHILLIPS have been calling on some CROMWELL to step in and put an end to, as the great Puritan put an end to the "Rump Parliament," yesterday peaceably dissolved of its own accord. The Secessionist and Abolitionist shriekers for a new CROMWELL, in fact, forget that there is no sort of analogy between the two cases. Congress with us has its Constitutional beginning, and its legitimate ending; but it was precisely because the "Long Parliament" had *no* limits that CROMWELL could brook its everlasting sitting no longer. It had lasted for thirteen years, and had declared itself perpetual, when the iconoclast, after much wrestling with the Lord, stepped in and indignantly drove the babblers from their stools. It would doubtless be too much to expect of those who have been shouting for a second CROMWELL to know what the first actually *did*, and why.

We do not entertain any very heroic notions of our late Congress, and have taken occasion, throughout its whole course, to criticise freely both the men and the measures. No one, probably, of any party, would care to dispute the assertion that neither House has shown a single man of first-rate abilities—and very few, even, of second-rate. But, withal, a vast deal of practical business has been effected; and it is difficult to glance over the legislative labors of the past seven months, without being struck with the large amount of real work done. Even apart from war measures, the action of the adjourned body must occupy a conspicuous page in our legislative history. That was not a *faineant* body which can show such work as this (we but note some of the more important measures): The great Pacific Railroad scheme; the freedom of the public lands to actual settlers; the act for the more effectual suppression of the African slave-trade; the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia; the law that the soil of all Territories of the United States shall be henceforth and forever free from Slavery; the Confiscation act as modified at the President's suggestion; the Militia bill authorizing the employment of the slaves of rebels in any capacity that the public exigencies may demand; the direct Tax bill; the new Tariff, and finally the great measure authorizing the creation of an iron-clad navy. To many of these measures we have felt it our duty to render a hearty support; others we have seen passed with much misgiving, and there are still others of whose wisdom only the future can enable us to form a judgment.

It has frequently been urged on the late Congress to adjourn, on the pretext that its action embarrassed the Executive. It is a sufficient answer to this to say that not a single one of its measures has been vetoed by the President. We could have no better proof of the general unanimity and mutual helpfulness of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government. For the minor virtues of good behavior and decent deportment the late Congress deserves the commendations of the country: with a single exception, toward the end of a very long session, our National Legislature was, for the first time in many years, happily free from exhibitions of plantation manners and morals. And, though we are forbidden to hope that Congress has been altogether *free* from bad elements, it is to be recorded, to its credit, that it has sought to cast them out wherever they openly appeared—losing no opportunity to rebuke and punish treason and sometimes even corruption. Let it be said, its *purposes* at least have been good.

It is one compensation for the mediocre character of our National Legislature to consider that genius always brings with it its own peculiar dangers. We are now in revolutionary times, when all the old elements are in solution, and we seem to be assisting at the creation of a new era. These are precisely the times when commanding powers are able both to do most good and most evil, and we should consider that *evil* which took us away from the fixed principles of the Organic Compact. It is to the praise of Congress, that in such perilous times it has ever kept these fixed principles in view; and though the violent magnetic variations, incident to an epoch of revolution, make even the best navigation uncertain, it has keenly kept its eye on the Pole Star of the CONSTITUTION.

The President and the Confiscation Bill.

Whatever doubts have rested upon the President's views of confiscation, are quieted by the message sent to Congress yesterday. The measure, as amended, meets with his entire approval.

Congress, with great promptness, modified the bill in deference to the scruples of the President in regard to some of its provisions. The Constitution declares that "no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood *or forfeiture*, except *during the life of the person attainted.*" The object of this provision was to limit the punishment of treason to the persons actually guilty, and not to visit their sins upon their children. This is the obvious dictate of justice no less than of humanity.

The Confiscation bill, as originally passed, authorized the President to seize the property of persons engaged in the rebellion and convert it to the uses of the Government. This would be depriving not only the persons actually guilty of treason, but their children and descendants to the remotest generation, of their property. The President deemed this clause to be in violation of the Constitution. Even if he should sign it, therefore, which he could not do if that was his opinion, the law would be utterly inoperative, because its validity must depend in the last resort upon the decision of our Courts, and they will necessarily be governed by the provisions of the Constitution. Congress has very wisely cured this defect by limiting the penalty for treason so as to conform to the requirements of the Constitution.

The Confiscation bill cannot fail to have a marked effect upon the conduct of the war. It fixes definite and severe legal penalties to the crime of rebellion, and adds to the actual perils of war the certain and severe punishments of courts of law. In the absence of such a law the rebels had a very great advantage over us. They were not restrained by the Constitution, or anything else, from inflicting whatever severities they chose upon Union men. We meet them now upon their own ground. We are clothed by law with all the powers they have usurped in the conduct of the war. We invade the South as we would invade Mexico or Canada, under the laws of civilized warfare, but determined to use every weapon which the country offers.

Several Senators seem to have been greatly excited at the idea of modifying the Confiscation act, at the suggestion of the President. They considered their dignity seriously compromised thereby. We are glad the majority had the good sense not to sacrifice a very decided practical advantage to such scruples. We can see nothing more dictatorial in the President's calling the attention of individual Senators to defects in a bill submitted to his approval, than in his vetoing it and sending it back for amendment. Senator FESSENDEN'S remarks on this point were just and wise.

The bill gives new powers to the President, which, we doubt not, he will use vigorously and wisely in carrying on the war.

The French in Sonora.

Our Washington correspondence of this morning gives us an item of intelligence respecting the movements of the French on the Mexican Pacific Coast, which, if true, is of the highest importance, calculated, as it is, to raise a new issue, and complicate matters more seriously than ever.

It appears advices have been received from California which indicate that possibly one or more French men-of-war may have already taken possession of the port of Guaymas, in Sonora. It has been given out by parties in France, worthy of credence, that the Emperor coveted the gold fields of Sonora, and the possession of the State formed a part of his original programme.

The idea of valuable and available gold fields in Sonora is another of those blinds, those tricks in the confidence game, which has so bewildered LOUIS NAPOLEON, and lured him on in pursuit of this Mexican "Will o' the Wisp." What gold fields there may be in Sonora are of that peculiar character, so little available for any extensive purposes of industry and commerce, as to be comparatively worthless as an inducement for any species of conquest. But this is neither here nor there at the present moment. There are quite a number of French war vessels cruising on the Mexican Pacific coast. The San Francisco line of steamers, plying between that port and Guaymas, Mazatlan and Acapulco, has, it is said, been withdrawn for fear of capture by the French, as half the steamers composing the line sail under the Mexican flag. It is possible, therefore, that some positive demonstration has been made by the French at Guaymas. We hope to find that nothing of the kind has occurred, as any portion of Mexican Pacific territory once acquired by the French would doubtless be held by armed occupation, and prove not only an insurmountable obstacle to the settlement of difficulties with Mexico by diplomacy, to which point the French Emperor appears to be gradually tending, but it would be an ever-prolific source of annoyance and difficulty.

There is another unfortunate contingency—remote perhaps—that may possibly grow out of the French occupation of Sonora, should such prove to be the fact.

If, in the future, the French Government should recognize the so-called Southern Confederacy and afford the rebels aid directly or indirectly, the forces of the latter thrown into Arizona to coöperate with the French in Sonora, would prove a very serious matter to us. In this view it might have been well for the Congress just closed, to have organized a Territorial Government for Arizona, now that the field is clear, and thus, by offering inducements to settlers, forestalled movements which may hereafter give us great trouble in opposing.

VOLUNTEERING VERSUS DRAFTING.—Mr. DIVEN, Member of Congress from this State, who is engaged in raising volunteers among his constituents, has written a brief letter to a gentleman engaged in the same work, in which he remarks: "Don't say that we must resort to drafting. *We have not the time to draft.*" There is no doubt of the truth of this remark. If men will volunteer with any sort of promptitude, the new muster can be raised much quicker in that way than by drafting. There would be many delays in the latter mode which do not appertain to volunteering. And as volunteering is the speediest mode of raising troops, it is consequently the best. The Secretary of State, in a note urging an officer to aid Mr. DIVEN, says: "All is well if we *instantly* show our strength." This is the voice that comes from every quarter in which the circumstances of the case are known, and it is a voice which the country must heed.

The Rebel Irruptions in the Southwest.

The sudden forays by bodies of rebel marauders in Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri,—their capture of Murfreesboro and menace of Nashville—their ravages in Kentucky and advance toward the capital of that State, and toward the Ohio River—their reappearance in Northern Missouri, and their operations on the very border of Iowa—their demonstrations in the vicinity of Corinth and along our entire line in North Alabama—the bold front they assume in Northern Arkansas and along the Mississippi River—indicate that the embers of rebellion in the Southwest are still hot and smouldering. They prove that the rebels have taken new heart from their so-called successes on the Peninsula, and that they yet look forward to a reconquest of the Southwestern States; or rather, perhaps, they may indicate that, though Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri are inevitably lost to the Confederacy, the expelled rebels are determined to carry into them fire and sword, destruction, confusion, rapine and bloodshed; and thus, if they cannot rule, they will at least do their best to ruin. We are inclined to think that the latter purpose is the real one intended, and that these irruptions are but the first attempt at that guerrilla system in the Southwest which the rebels have threatened when other means of success failed. The rebel force in Kentucky which has been operating on the railroad lines, and up as high as Harrodsburgh, if not by this time to Frankfort, is reported to consist of but two mounted squads of about a thousand men each; the cavalry force which captured Murfreesboro, and to which a regiment of our troops is stated to have so discreditably surrendered, is reported as between three and four thousand strong; and in other places generally the rebel bodies have appeared in small cavalry troops. Of course such demonstrations can mean nothing but rapine. If this rebel troop should take Frankfort they could not possibly hold it a week; and if such an impossible event should occur as the fall of Nashville before the Texan savages, they could not hold it for a longer time than was necessary to plunder it, and perhaps to hang the Unionists and slaughter those who have taken the oath of allegiance. But the damage they may do to the States in which they operate, and to the Union cause in those States, is incalculable.

These rebel marauders, operating in Middle Tennessee and elsewhere, are part of the cavalry force belonging to BEAUREGARD'S army. When the latter General left Corinth and retreated into Central Mississippi, he sent the greater part of his cavalry in an easterly direction, on account of the scarcity of forage; and, it was said at the time, had ordered them to divide up into guerilla parties, for the purpose of producing diversions and giving our troops work in Tennessee. A large part of this force is still at Chattanooga, waiting for the movements of Gen. BUELL, and preparing for their bloody labors up North.

If it be at all practicable for Gen. BUELL to move upon Chattanooga, that step should be taken at once. It would be the destruction of guerrilla incursions north of that line; and it would also virtually relieve East Tennessee from the long-endured tyranny of the rebels. The rebels, as all the Western correspondents assert, are now rapidly concentrating their available forces at Chattanooga; and in a few weeks it may require siege operations to reduce it, which will delay us as long as we were delayed at Bowling Green or at Corinth. There is no point of equal importance in the Southwest; and until it is taken we shall have no end of rebel raids in Tennessee. We trust also that stern measures will at once be adopted with these rebel marauders. They are nothing but banditti, and should be dealt with as such.

NEW BOUNTIES FOR VOLUNTEERS.—Gov. MORGAN has acted with wisdom in taking upon himself the responsibility of offering, on behalf of the State of New-York, the liberal bounty of fifty dollars to each private soldier who shall volunteer in the military service of the United States—to be given in addition to the bounty now offered by the General Government. The Government's bounty is one hundred dollars—twenty-five of which is paid when the regiment is mustered in,—making, in all, the handsome sum of seventy-five dollars cash in hand to each volunteer. Many cities and towns also, in different parts of the State, offer bounties in addition to these, from their own exchequer; and it is strongly urged upon our civic authorities by public meetings which have been held in different Wards of the City, that they also offer a special Municipal bounty to men volunteering from this City. Gov. MORGAN says that, "individual and organized effort are in no degree to be intermitted in consequence of this offer. On the contrary, it is hoped and expected that both will be stimulated thereby."

The Nation, the State and the City—all offer freely, munificently. "All that the nation has, will it give for its life;" and that life, that Unity which *is* its life, can now only be conserved and sustained by the soldier.

No man now can complain that he cannot enlist to serve his country because he has a family or other dependent relatives who will suffer in his absence. The seventy-five dollars which are paid down to the volunteer will, if economically used, support an ordinary family in comfort for two or three months—before the end of which time, the soldier, by our admirable army allotment system, can transmit to his family what part of his ample pay he chooses. In addition to this, the families of New-York volunteers obtain from the City a handsome allowance for their support—for which ample means have already been provided. Altogether, no man can say that munificent provision has not been made for the sustenance of himself and those dependent upon him as long as he wears the uniform of a soldier of the United States. Such pay and such bounties would be considered fabulous in any other country in the world. But it is all given heartily, and the superabundant riches of the land makes its continuance sure.

And then, too, when the soldier is a soldier no more—when, a war-worn veteran, and having fought the good fight of freedom, he retires from the field, a citizen of a mighty Republic which he himself has glorified, and a Union which his arms have rebuilt and cemented—then the Government furnishes him a free home—a share in the soil—a possession which shall descend to his children's children forever—a gift which shall be his pride and theirs. What more could a grateful country do for its soldiers? What more could a soldier ask?

SMALL CHANGE.—A NEW LEGAL TENDER.—PLENTY OF CURRENCY.—A brief, neat, comprehensive bill to furnish relief from our currency difficulties passed both Houses of Congress yesterday afternoon, received the signature of the President, and is now a law. It provides that from the first of next month, all postage and other United States stamps shall be received for dues of less than five dollars, as a legal tender in ordinary business transactions, and may be obtained in exchange for United States notes. The second section prohibits the issue of shinplasters or currency of less than one dollar by any private corporation or bank; and the third and last section provides penalties for the violation of the second section of the act. This law will effect two good purposes. It will relieve the public of the nuisance of a scarcity of specie change, which has wellnigh become intolerable; and it will be the means of furnishing a loan, of no trifling sum, to the Government. Of the thousand-and-one modes proposed for relieving the small-change scarcity, this is the simplest, justest, most universally applicable and most satisfactory. We stated, the other day, as the main objection to the use of our present style of postage stamps as a general currency, that they stuck to the fingers and the portemonnaie, and quickly got torn, dirty, wasted and uncurrent. But the style of stamps to be issued for currency purposes, under the new law, will obviate these objections, as they will be printed on stout, thick paper, and will have no gum on their backs.

Everybody, and particularly small traders of all kinds, and those dealing in small change to a large extent, will be rejoiced at the passage of this law. The annoyances suffered in this City and throughout the country, during the last two or three weeks, on account of the scarcity of specie, have been unspeakable; and in many lines of business, the loss of custom and profit has been heavy. The private shinplaster system has been carried to an insufferable extent—not to speak of its illegality—and none of the other remedies were found to work comfortably. Already the public have adopted the postage-stamp currency to a good extent in small daily transactions, as, indeed, it has for a long time been largely used in certain kinds of business (such as the newspaper business) which involved the transmission of small sums by mail.

We shall now have no further scarcity of small currency, and no more private shinplasters. Silver will be very likely to reappear in considerable quantities—for there is as much of it in the country as ever there was—and the heavy premium upon it will fall; and the only parties that will suffer will be the money-changers and speculators, who have been making a good thing out of the sufferings and annoyances of others. Congress deserves the gratitude of a perplexed public that, in its very last hours, and at the close of the extra day for which Mr. LINCOLN requested it to hold session, it has furnished a solution of a problem which had puzzled the wits of the whole community, and driven it almost to distraction.

A LEAF FROM ROMAN STORY.—Turning over *Plutarch's Lives* the other day, we came upon the narrative of the battle of Cannæ. What PLUTARCH there says of the "magnanimity and temper of the Romans, when the Consul VARRO returned after his defeat, much humbled and very melancholy, as one who had occasioned the greatest calamity and disgrace to the Republic," how the whole Senate and people went to welcome him at the gates, and, when silence was commanded, the magistrates and principal Senators commended him for not giving up the circumstances of the State as desperate after so great a misfortune," has occurred to us repeatedly within the last few days. We have not, indeed, suffered such a defeat by the rashness of our commander, nor are we Romans, but there may be something in their behavior wherein we, enlightened Americans as we are proud of being, may learn a lesson from those ancient heathen. There are, indeed, some few fearful souls among us who speak of the movement of the army to the James River as if it were a disaster quite equal to that of Cannæ. We suggest to them that if it were so, they should, as did the Romans of old, at least commend our General for not having given up the circumstances of the Republic as desperate.

But, indeed, the aspect of our army on the Fourth of July was not that of one which had suffered grievous defeat, but rather that of one which, though it had received heavy blows, had given back heavier ones; had gone through difficulties and dangers unappalled, and won glory in overcoming them, and wished to wait but a brief period for rest before again assuming the offensive. And we will warrant that among all the cities of our land there was no place where the pulse of patriotism beat higher, where *Old Glory* waved more proudly, or sent a deeper throb to the hearts of those who gazed upon its starry folds, than in the camps of the army of the Potomac; no Fourth of July Oration which was more effective than MCCLELLAN'S Address to his soldiers. Its words of cheer came from no feeble heart, its nervous sentences spoke of no weak will, no easily diverted purpose.

We wish its good effects upon that day could have been extended over the land. We wish that wherever our people gathered together on that day, that trumpet tone, speaking no uncertain sound, could have been heard. It would have set firmer and stronger everywhere the strong determination of the people that "the Union must and shall be preserved, cost what it may in time, treasure and blood"—and it would have done much to dispel the clouds of despondency which threw a chill over the festivities of the day.

That could not be, however, of course. None the less are we thankful for it now; and if the Romans could commend their headstrong leader, whose boldness and inexperience had brought them to the edge of ruin, for the firmness which still held itself upright under disaster, shall we not also commend the firmness of our leader, his confidence in the success of the great principles for which we fight, and in the assured coming of that future of peace and glory which will be well purchased by all the time, treasure and blood which has and will yet be spent ere it is attained?

FIGURES CAN'T LIE.—A semi-secession daily paper of this City, which is principally notorious for having one of its proprietors concerned in swindling the Government, and for opposing the financial schemes of Secretary CHASE, prints some statistics to show that Great Britain is not dependent upon the United States for its grain supplies. These figures show that John Bull gets 32 per cent. of his wheat and 64 per cent. of his flour from this country. Perhaps this ingenious statistician will show how John Bull is to get along without two-thirds of his flour.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. MORGAN.

The Bounty of Fifty Dollars Offered to Volunteers.

PROCLAMATION BY EDWIN D. MORGAN, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 17.

Formal meetings of the people in different portions of the State and individuals possessing the public confidence, have recommended me to convene the Legislature, to the end that a uniform bounty may be provided to pay the volunteers to be raised under the recent requisition of the President, in such a manner that the burden shall not fall unequally upon localities.

A call of the Legislature, and the deliberation incident to the action of that body, would necessarily involve delay at a period when immediate action is of vital importance to the military service.

The popular will seems emphatically to demand that an additional premium shall be at once offered to promote enlistments.

The exigency clearly requires the promptest action.

Now, therefore, confidently believing that the people, through their Representatives, will ratify and confirm this act, and after consultation with those officers charged especially by law with superintending the fiscal concerns of the State, I do hereby offer and declare, that in addition to the bounty offered by the General Government, a bounty of $50 will at once be paid to each private soldier who shall hereafter volunteer into the service of the United States. Regulations to that end will be immediately prepared and issued.

The provision applies as well to recruits for regiments in the field as to volunteers for the regiments now being raised.

Individual and organized effort are in no degree to be intermitted in consequence of this offer. On the contrary, it is hoped and expected that both will be stimulated thereby.

The thinned ranks of our brave soldiers in the field appeal to us. Duty to ourselves, patriotism, everything we hold most dear, urge us to action. Shall we prove unequal to the crisis? Let the next thirty days answer the momentous question.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this 17th day of July, in the year of Our Lord 1862. EDWIN D. MORGAN

By the Governor,

LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Private Secretary

THE RESPONSE FROM NEW-YORK.

In Rochester the people seem to be thoroughly in earnest. The Board of Supervisors held a meeting on Tuesday last to assist in devising measures to secure the necessary number of volunteers promptly, and after forcible speeches by Judge CHUMASERO and President ANDERSON, of the University, the following resolution was adopted among others:

Resolved, That if for any reason the Governor shall fail to convene the Legislature for the purpose in the foregoing resolution indicated, this Board pledge the taxable property of the county to the amount of $100,000, and will appropriate and pay that amount, from which a bounty of $100 may be paid to each volunteer when mustered into the service of the General Government, under direction of this Board.

The meeting of citizens of Oneida County, at Utica, was all that the telegraph represented it to have been in point of numbers and enthusiasm. Patriotic addresses were made by Ex-Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR, FRANCIS KERNAN, Mayor GROVE, Judge DENIO and others. Gov. SEYMOUR, in the course of his remarks, said:

> Ours is a border State, and we must not lose sight of our liability to invasion in case of foreign intervention, which may be expected, if the rebellion is not speedily brought to its deathbed. In that event, upon the frontiers of this State may fall the bloodiest part of the fight. He did not mean to be an alarmist, and would not indulge in needless speculation upon such probabilities, but it did not become the dignity of the great State of New-York that its freedom and peace should be dependent upon the good faith and friendly feeling of any foreign Power. If such a war does come, we must not suffer it to be a war of invasion, but we must carry it into the territory of the aggressor. So much he said for our interests, but there was something more imperative than that.
>
> We must step forward to the help of the men who went from our midst at the first call from their country. Amid all the excitement of the contest in which they are engaged, amid the roar of cannon and the carnage of the battle, if a thought intervened, it was a thought of their homes in the beautiful Mohawk Valley, and they have been cheered on by the thought that your sympathies were with them. Shall we be so recreant as to neglect them now they call to us from the battle-field and from the hospitals for succor, and shall it be said that they looked to you in vain? And you must send them men who have voluntarily and proudly offered themselves—not those dragged to their assistance by the force of the law. [Applause.]

The patriotism of the speakers and the audience was not, however, confined to words. They gave, on the spot, practical evidence of their devotion to the country. Gov. SEYMOUR and FRANCIS KERNAN headed a subscription list with donations of $200 each, and the amount of $7,000 was raised almost on the spot. More will be added by those who had not then the opportunity to subscribe.

On Tuesday the Committees of Dutchess and Columbia Counties, met at Hudson to take preliminary measures to secure a prompt answer to the last call for troops. The Committee from Dutchess County is composed as follows: Hon. Wm. Kelley, Hon. James Emott, Hon. John C. Cruger, Hon. Stephen Baker, Benson J. Lossing, Esq.

The following is the Committee from Columbia County: Hon. Henry Hogeboom, Hon. Theodore Miller, Hon. Chas. L. Beale, Hon. Wm. H. Tobey, Hon. Darius Peck, J. G. Palen, Esq., P. S. Wynkoop, Esq., D. S. Cowles, Esq., A. F. Miller, Esq., Capt. A. Ashley, States Tompkins, Esq.

The business transacted was entirety formal, and an adjournment to Poughkeepsie, on June 17, was made.

The War Committee of Albany met at the City Hall on Tuesday, Mayor PERRY presiding. The session was entirely occupied in discussing the claims of different candidates for colonelcies of the new regiments.

MASS MEETING IN AUBURN.

AUBURN, Thursday, July 17.

A mass meeting of the people of Cayuga County was held in this city to-day, to adopt measures for securing volunteers for the war.

The meeting was largely attended, and the best feeling prevailed. The indications are flattering that Cayuga County will furnish her quota for the new levy in this State.

The meeting was addressed by several speakers [illegible] of whom urged prompt action and a vigorous system for securing volunteers.

The city is decorated with the "Stars and Stripes."

NO DRAFTING.

We find the following in the Ithaca (N. Y.) *Citizen*:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 6, 1862.

MY DEAR COOK: You must help DIVEN and VAN VALKENBURG raise men. All is well if we instantly show our strength. I send him (DIVEN) home for that purpose. Faithfully yours, WM. H. SEWARD.

Hon. CHARLES COOK.

ELMIRA, July 9, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I shall be with you in a day or two. Don't say *can't*. Don't say we must resort to drafting. We have not time to draft. We must end this war or fight the world. We can end it now. We can't fight the world successfully; you know we can't. But as I am to see you soon, no more now.

In haste, yours, A. S. DIVEN.

Hon. CHARLES COOK.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The enthusiasm in Massachusetts continues unabated, and there is hardly a town which has not offered generous bounties to volunteers. Northampton, for instance, gives $70; Hadley, $100; Amherst, $125; Hatfield, $100; Goshen, $100; Worthington, $100; and, with characteristic liberality, Mr. WILLISTON, of East Hampton, has pledged to give as large an amount as the town raises.

At Chelsea, there were 20 enlistments Monday afternoon. A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held in the evening. Capt. SUMNER CARRUTH, of the First Regiment, who was wounded in battle near Richmond, appeared on the platform and received an ovation. At a recent meeting, the city government voted to pay volunteers $75 each. This action was indorsed with enthusiasm. The Committee on Public Safety have a fund which is to be devoted to assisting the families of soldiers who enlist.

The citizens of Fall River, at a public meeting, have recommended that the city government offer a bounty of $100 to each volunteer.

Meetings have also been held in Malden, West Roxbury, Medford, Lexington, Attleboro, and very many other places, all breathing the same glorious and patriotic spirit. The people are now fairly moving, and the Springfield *Republican* expresses the opinion that 15,000 troops will be mustered probably before the lapse of two weeks.

MAINE.

A correspondent of the Lewiston *Journal* writes from Augusta under date of July 14:

Of the 7,000 troops to be immediately enlisted in this State, 3,500 of them are to form the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th regiments. The remainder will be sent to old regiments now in the field, which are at present much reduced in numbers. Col. Plaisted, of the 11th Maine, writes that raw recruits for his regiment received at Yorktown were in the late battles and fought like veterans. Side by side with those who have been under fire, men inexperienced become confident and act like heroes.

An important fact with reference to the new quota of Maine is this, that all men enlisted in this State since the late call of the President for more troops will be regarded as making up a part of the new quota, no matter in what regiment (new or old) they may have enlisted. Accordingly men who have enlisted in the Sixteenth Regiment since the President's call contribute to the quota of the town where they enlisted. I hear of some towns which have already furnished their quota in old and new regiments since the President's proclamation. Since it matters not what regiment the volunteer enters, so far as it affects the quota of his town, a free choice is given to every man to enter the service in any of the old or any of the new regiments. Each man will be left, therefore, to go into any regiment he pleases, as he will be counted in the quota.

An important order was issued from the Adjutant-General's office, Saturday. It provides that the new enlistment of troops for the quota of this State must be made forthwith. If towns are not prompt in this matter, they will, in case of draft, be regarded as having furnished no recruits under the last call, (though they may have done so,) and will be detailed upon to full quota of each town. It is found that about 20 per cent of volunteers brought here are rejected in the medical examination, so that towns should see to it that 120 per cent. of their quota is forwarded here, otherwise their quota may not be realized. Bounties offered by towns or individuals should be made payable only at the mustering of said enlisted persons into the United States service. So says an order just issued.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

New-Hampshire's quota of some 4,000 men will probably be raised without drafting. The State offers $25 bounty, towns and cities will be called on to pay $35, which, with the United States advance of $38, and private subscriptions, will carry the bounty up as high as any other State. The Ninth Regiment has 600 or 700 men, and is fast progressing; the Tenth, of Irishmen, ought to be easily raised; and the Eleventh will be recruited in Belknap, Carroll and Strafford Counties.

The Common Council of Manchester has appropriated $10,000 for bounties. An enthusiastic meeting was held in this place on the evening of July 16.

CONNECTICUT.

Recruiting is progressing briskly in Hartford, although there as elsewhere, the possibility that volunteers for but one year may be called out, has operated somewhat to hinder enlistments.

A war meeting was held in Birmingham, on Monday night, with great enthusiasm. V. W. PLUMB presided, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. TIFFANY, Rev. Mr. BATTERSON, of Texas, CYRUS NORTHROP, of the New-Haven *Palladium*, and others. The town of Derby was pledged to furnish her quota, and a bounty of $25 offered for every volunteer. Five men enlisted on the spot, four of whom had already seen service under Col. RUSSELL.

Cheshire is doing nobly, and the wealthy men are not behind hand in this crisis. Several gentlemen who volunteered represent in the aggregate $300,000 worth of property.

At a town meeting in New-London, on Monday, an appropriation was made of $1,000 for recruiting expenses, and of $2,000 to be used for extra bounties. Two men offered $50 bounty for good men to represent them.

In Danielsonville great bounties are offered for men, and recruiting is very brisk. Over twenty-five men have been enlisted in the town of Windham alone, by a gentleman named CHAPPEL. A town meeting is to be held in Groton, on Thursday, 17th, to take steps to hasten recruiting.

Another war meeting is to be held in Bridgeport on Thursday, to be addressed by Senator DIXON and Col. DEMING.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM has announced his intention to close his extensive factory, in order that the workmen may enlist.

New-Haven has sent nearly 3,000 men to the war, and agrees to raise another 1,000 for the new levy.

OHIO.

A very large meeting assembled in Columbus, O., on Tuesday evening. Hon. S. GALLOWAY moved the election of Gov. TOD as the Chairman of the meeting, which nomination was hailed with rousing cheers. Gov. TOD being escorted to the stand, addressed the assembled multitude in a most stirring speech. He pointed out the duty and interest of all parties in this contest. He pronounced the statement of VALLANDIGHAM as to the sufferings and neglect of the Union troops at Washington City as an utter falsehood—which was responded to by immense cheers. He announced to the people that the Executive rooms have been continually crowded by persons from all quarters of the State, who are entering upon the work of enlistment with the most encouraging success. He said that to-day Gov. DENNISON, in company with Mr. JEWETT, his (TOD's) former competitor, would, upon his invitation, go through the State and see the people on this question; also, that he had invited Judge RANNEY to the same duty, and he doubted not but that he would receive a like response from him.

The following resolution was adopted among others:

Resolved, That, now, reaffirming our abiding faith in, and our unconditional loyalty to, the Constitutional Government of our Fathers, we cheerfully and trustingly commend this Government to the good providence of God, and to the strong arm and brave hearts of our citizen soldiery—and may God protect the right.

Subscriptions amounting to nearly $20,000 were made on the spot, for the benefit of volunteers, and to insure them a bounty.

WISCONSIN AND VOLUNTEERING.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Thursday, July 17.

The Government has divided the State into five military districts, and each one is to raise a regiment.

The First District embraces the Counties of Racine, Kenosha, Waukesha, Walworth, Jefferson, Rock and Green; the Second District—Milwaukee, Oseankee, Washington, Sheboygan, Dodge and Jefferson; the Third District—Dane, Columbia, Sauk, Marquette, Waushora, Iowa and Lafayette; the Fourth District—Fon du Lac, Winnebago, Calumet, Manitowoc, Keanne, Dorr, Brown, Ontajimie, Ocouta, Waupaca, Shawanow, Portage, Wood and Morathin, and the Fifth District—Grant, Crawford, Richland, Vernon, Juneau, Adams, Lacrosse, and the counties to the north not already mentioned.

INCREASE OF BOUNTY IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, July 17.

The State has increased the bounty from $30 in new regiments, and $35 in old regiments, to $45 per man for new regiments, and $55 for old regiments.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Recruiting in this City is still actively improving; for the past week every day has shown an increase of enlistments over the preceding one. The examining officers at the mustering office in White-street, state that yesterday was one of the busiest days they have had. From shortly after 8 o'clock A. M., when the office was opened, till past 5 P. M., when it was closed, a steady stream of recruits kept pouring in to be examined. Most of the men that have lately enlisted seem to be a steady, respectable class of people, who are determined that the integrity of the Union must and shall be maintained.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

Gen. ARTHUR and his Aids, at the Quartermaster's Department in Walker-street, were kept busily engaged yesterday in supplying numerous requisitions for clothing and accoutrements. The amount of business done at this office is a sure index of the progress of recruiting. Judging from the busy appearance of the establishment during the last few days, the work of enlisting men must be most encouraging.

THE NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. JARED MASON has been authorized by the Adjutant-General to raise a company under the new call of the President. A few more competent men are wanted to complete his command. The headquarters of the company are at No. 455 Broome-street.

THE POPE RIFLES.

This first-class organization, now forming under authority of Adjt.-Gen. HILLHOUSE, has now nearly its full complement of men. There is room however for a few more strong, active young fellows; by applying at headquarters, No. 7 Broadway, their names can be enrolled. All recruits absent on pass or furlough are desired to report themselves to-day, at 12 M., to Capt. E. F. LLOYD, No. 7 Broadway, or, if failing, will be treated as deserters.

THE HALLECK GUARD.

A few more recruits are wanted for Company A, Halleck Guard. The men are all in camp, and but a few more are wanted to fill up the *corps*. Capt. BATTERSON is in command; his headquarters are at No. 480 Broadway.

MEETING IN AID OF ENLISTMENTS.

The Committee appointed at a meeting of influential citizens of the Fifteenth Ward, (included in the Sixth Senatorial District,) held at Clinton Hall on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of taking measures to aid enlistments, met yesterday, in the Committee Room of the Board of Councilmen. Capt. CHAS. H. MARSHALL was Chairman, and P. O'SHEA, Secretary. The following are the names of those gentlemen who were present: Charles H. Marshall, A. T. Stewart, Wm. Allen Butler, R. W. Townsend, Councilman Lent, Maltby G. Lane, Seabury Brewster, and P. O'Shea. The object of the meeting was to decide whether the increased bounty to be offered to recruits be raised by private subscription or by the Common Council.

After much discussion, Mr. TOWNSEND offered a resolution that the Common Council be requested to appropriate a fund as a bounty in addition to the $50 bounty to be offered by the Governor. The fund to be sufficient to allow $25 to each man enlisting under the new call.

It was adopted, and a copy was ordered to be sent to the Mayor, the Presidents of both branches of the Common Council, and to the Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS IN REGARD TO ENLISTMENTS.

The following circular was yesterday sent, by the Board of Police Commissioners, to each of the Police Captains within the Metropolitan District:

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, July 16, 1862.

Capt. ———, ——— Precinct:

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk cause a copy of the following communication to be furnished to the Captains of the several Precincts, to be publicly read to the whole force under their commands respectively, to wit:

The Board of Police, at the suggestion and in accordance with the request of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of State, have undertaken, through the members of the Police force, to assist in obtaining volunteers for the army engaged in putting down the rebellion and maintaining the Constitution of the United States. For this purpose the Board has set apart the Seventh Precinct Station-house for the reception of volunteers obtained by the Police, and detailed a Colonel of the First Regiment, Capt. TURNBULL, as drill officer of the force. When this regiment shall have been filled, another will be raised and officered under direction of the Board.

The Commissioners of Police earnestly appeal, in this day of calamity to our country, to the officers and men of the force to justify the confidence reposed in them by the Chief Officers of the General Government, by placing in the field the first Brigade from the State of New-York, under the call of the President for 300,000 men. By order of the Board of Police.

JAMES BOWEN, President.

Appended to this is the following patriotic offer made by Commissioner BOWEN:

The undersigned will pay $100 to the three members of the force who, on the 16th of September, shall have obtained the largest number of accepted volunteers under the resolutions of the Board of the 8th inst., to be divided as follows:

To the member who shall obtain the highest number.........$50
To the next highest.........30
To the third highest.........20

JAMES BOWEN.

THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD AROUSED FOR RECRUITING.

A meeting of citizens of the Twenty-first Ward was held last evening at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, for the purpose of aiding the cause of recruiting in that Ward, and throughout the Senatorial District in which the ward is situated. Alderman FROMENT occupied the Chair, and JOHN H. WHITE was chosen Secretary. After a full discussion of the proposed plans of procedure, it was decided to appoint a Committee of five to report upon the subject. Messrs. John H. White, Daniel W. Clarke, Wm. P. Esterbrook, John Stephenson and Theodore Froment were appointed for that purpose. The Secretary was authorized to give due notice of the next meeting, whereupon an adjournment was had to next Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

ANOTHER NEW REGIMENT.

Capt. JOHN B. LEVERICH, formerly of the Ellsworth Zouaves, and well known amongst the politicians and firemen in this City, is recruiting a battalion, of which he is to be the Lieutenant-Colonel, with the intention of uniting with other companies of sufficient numerical strength to constitute a full regiment, which will be commanded by Col. LOESER, also of the Zouaves. Capt. LEVERICH did well with his former command, and we are not surprised to learn that his headquarters (Lafayette Hall,) attract a full share of recruits.

RECRUITING FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.

Gov. MORGAN has unintentionally ruined the present prospects of the Regular army. He has killed recruiting. Less than $50 no man will enlist. Within the space of twenty-four hours the whole aspect of affairs has been changed among the regulars. Hundreds of men, even, whose terms of enlistment has expired in the latter, will take their big bounty and leave the old force for the new. There is another class of professional military adventurers who will not enlist now at any price. "By and bye drafting will be in full blast—merchants, editors and lawyers will want substitutes. Talk of $50! why we will be, like gold, at 120 premium then." No doubt these cogitations keep volunteers as well as regulars from the field. Thus it may be imagined we have more veritable men in our very midst than would seem credible after an inspection of some unsuccess- rendezvous.

One year ago, eleven new regiments of regulars were ordered to be obtained. They were to consist of three battalions of 800 men each—2,400 in all, giving a total force of 26,400 rank and file. In a few months all had their first battalions—about 10,000 being readily procured. Many got their second, and the Eighteenth, whose headquarters were located at Columbus, Ohio, put its three full battalions in the field. The Twelfth, stationed at Fort Hamilton, was paralyzed when CLITZ was captured, who was its mainspring. The Fifteenth, composed chiefly of loyal Virginians recruited at Wheeling, has now 1,200 men, of whom the greater portion are at Corinth. The Fourteenth has about 1,800, and the others have numbers varying from 1,200 to 2,000. The great difficulty now in the way of these regiments, and the old ones of the regular army, is not a want of supply for their increase, that being out of the question, but a force to preserve their existence. With recruiting at its present rate, *we would have no regular army in nine months*. In time of peace every regiment must have a recruiting party to furnish men for its current wants, in time of war these wants increase rapidly. Yet in the worst days of recruiting, men were not so scarce at the offices of the regulars as now.

Escape of Rebel Prisoners from Fort Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 17.

A letter from Newcastle, Delaware, in the *Bulletin*, says that, yesterday morning eight rebel prisoners arrived there, having made their escape from Fort Delaware on a raft made by lashing boards together. They were kindly received by rebel sympathizers and sent on their road to "Dixie."

The Scarcity of Change at Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 17.

The Common Council have authorized the issue by the City Comptroller of $50,000 in city notes, of denominations 10, 25, 50 and 75 cents, to supply the scarcity of silver change.

THE GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

Morgan at Midway—Telegraph Wires Cut and Railroad Destroyed—Advance Toward Louisville, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, July 16.

The rebel Col. MORGAN was at Midway yesterday, at noon, and cut the telegraph wires and tore up the railroad. He took away with him everything he could convert to his use. He had four 12-pound howitzers, but it is said only six rounds of ammunition.

Last evening he left for Georgetown, and encamped there on GORO's farm. He said he meant to visit Lexington and Frankfort before he got through his job.

The Lexingtonians say they have ample force to protect the town, but not to take the offensive.

LATER.—Our pickets have just been driven in by the rebels, who are approaching in force on the Georgetown road.

Our forces, with several pieces of artillery, are advancing on Georgetown to meet the rebels.

The damages to the railroad and telegraph wires at Midway have been repaired, but the bridge burnt by the rebels at Keysers has not yet been reconstructed.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, 16th.

We have dispatches from our special correspondent at Lexington, up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is positively stated that MORGAN, with a force of 2,500, was at Midway, on the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad, the track of which at that place had been torn up. The train that left Frankfort for Lexington, in the morning, had returned, the conductor learning that powder had been placed under the pier of the bridge at Midway, with the intention of blowing it up as soon as the cars reached the bridge. MORGAN's gang had been doing an extensive business in the way of stealing horses. A private dispatch mentions that the freebooters had also occupied Georgetown. This is a few miles northeast of Midway, on the road to Paris. The bridge at Kiser's Station, on the Covington and Lexington Railroad, near Paris, had been burned; also KISER's distillery at that place. This bridge can be repaired in a day or two.

For the present, railroad communication between this city and Lexington is interrupted. The most stringent military rules are being enforced at Lexington. Persons capable of bearing arms are required to join the Home Guards. If the veritable MORGAN is really at Midway, it would seem that he is getting into a position where he may be seriously annoyed. But for the want of cavalry, he might be bagged. We shall probably hear to-day of further injury to the Covington and Lexington Railroad, as it is not likely that adequate preparations have been made to protect it. The first object of the guerrillas appears to be to cut off communication on the railroads connecting Frankfort and Covington with Lexington. What their further design may be it is impossible to tell. There have been rumors of expected reinforcements from Eastern Kentucky, and MORGAN may expect to form a junction with these; and then, in the execution of a general plan, overpower the Union forces in Central Kentucky, or make a dash toward the Ohio River.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

THE ATTACK UPON MURFREESBORO.

From the Louisville Journal, July 15.

We had an interview last evening with Lieut. C. H. BLAKELY, Adjutant of the Third Minnesota, one of the regiments attacked at Murfreesboro on Sunday morning by FORREST's Cavalry. The force at Murfreesboro, as we learn from Lieut. BLAKELY, consisted of six companies of the Michigan Ninth, two companies of the Fourth Kentucky, (Company A, Capt. CHILLSON, and Company C, Capt. UNTHANK,) nine companies of the Minnesota Third, and four pieces of HEWITT's First Kentucky Battery. The Ninth and the cavalry were encamped in the edge of the town, and the Third and the battery a mile and a half outside, on the Nashville pike. The forces are a part of the Twenty-third Brigade, which is commanded by Col. DUFFIELD, lately of the United States forces of Kentucky. Gen. T. T. CRITTENDEN assumed command of the post on Friday night.

The attack was made on Sunday morning at 4 o'clock, upon the cavalry and Michigan Regiment, they being completely surprised. So large was the attacking party that the infantry could not form in line of battle, and after fighting as best they could for several hours, the Michigan Regiment surrendered. Our cavalry was of no assistance whatever; not a man mounted his horse, and but one or two escaped.

In the meantime, a portion of the enemy had burned the railroad dépôt, freight house, containing Commissary stores, and a large warehouse, containing forage and Quartermaster's stores. Having compelled the surrender of the cavalry and infantry in town, they broke for the battery. Col. LESTER had been advised of the attack, and placed the battery upon a knoll a quarter of a mile from his camp, with his own regiment to support it. The rebels passed around to the north of the camp, and driving through it, burned the officers' tents and killed or wounded the guards. As they came out of the woods to make the attack, Col. LESTER retained his fire until they were within forty paces of him, when the battery was opened upon them. They were completely disorganized and retired in the greatest confusion. Upon the next charge the infantry and battery both fired, and the enemy was thrown into confusion a second time.

Not relishing such treatment, a portion of the rebels went round to the rear for the purpose of attacking us in the rear as well as in front. This, however, was of no avail, for Col. LESTER formed his men in a square, and Capt. HEWITT directed his pieces both ways.

A third attempt was made to cut the brave men to pieces, but the result was the same as before. The rebels retired for a while, and Capt. HEWITT turned his pieces upon the town, shelling it in the most approved style. It is said the town was badly damaged, and at last accounts was on fire in several places.

The fighting commenced again at noon, and continued unabated until 3 o'clock, when a flag of truce from the enemy appeared, stating that the Michigan Ninth had surrendered early in the day, and demanding an unconditional surrender by the remainder of the forces. It is said that a threat was also made that if Col. LESTER did not surrender, Gen. CRITTENDEN and Col. DUFFIELD—who was taken out of their beds by the enemy at the outset—would be immediately shot. Col. LESTER rode into town, under protection of the flag of truce, and ascertained that he had to encounter a force of about four thousand, and that he could rely only on his own little handful of men to sustain himself. His ammunition, too, had nearly given out, the battery having only sixty-five rounds of case and solid shot, and the infantry but a few rounds of cartridges left. He retured, and after a consultation with Capt. HEWITT and his own officers, it was determined to surrender, which was done at about 5 P. M.

The only loss that we can learn among the officers was the killing of Capt. ROUNDS, of the Michigan Ninth. Neither the battery nor the Third Minnesota lost any officers. About twelve men of the Third were killed. It is thought that at least 150 of the rebels must have been killed.

The strength of the rebels was about 4,000 cavalry—two Georgia and one Texas regiment being of the number.

Lieut. BLAKELY informs us that the rebels burned the railroad bridge at Murfreesboro, and the bridge near by.

THE EXCITEMENT AT LOUISVILLE.

On receipt of the intelligence of MORGAN's movements, great excitement was created in Louisville. Mr. W. H. REASER was among the speakers at a meeting held to devise defensive measures. He said the City of Louisville can take care of herself, but the sympathizers with secession, the mischief-makers who rejoice in rebel successes and grow frantic with joy over Union reverses, will *have to leave here, or behave themselves very quietly*. We are getting tired of allowing them to go free on bond for good behavior, and then to insult us by their sympathy with the country's vilest enemies. Our country is a great, merciful and magnanimous country—it can well afford to be so—but, in trying times like these, *magnanimity may cease to be a virtue* if exercised on behalf of those who would rejoice to see an enemy in our streets, robbing our banks, firing our houses, and devastating our hearthstones. There is no use of multiplying words or holding parley with treason; the people will have the fullest guarantees that Secessionists shall not remain among us. Louisville wants none but loyal people in her midst when treason braves the field. We cannot consent to shake hands with traitors, and the security of our hearthstones is more sacred to us than is the blood of every Secessionist in Kentucky. He wished to use no harsh language or to advise any harsh measures, but there is an evil existing which demands an immediate remedy, and whatever is demanded as that remedy must be administered, let the blow fall where it may.

We must remember that the banks at Frankfort sent their assets here last night to save them from these robbing guerillas, who, if they could, would sack our city. We are called upon to arm and resist them, and we shall do it with a mighty will, and woe be to the man who raises his voice or his hand to stay the noble, patriotic, loyal impulse of the movement.

General Boyle caused the following order to be issued:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES IN KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, July 14, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 8.—1. Major W. H. SIDELL, Fifteenth United States Infantry, is hereby announced as temporarily on the Staff of the General commanding, and will immediately organize into battalions the different bodies of unorganized United States forces in and around this city. He will also make an examination of the approaches to the city, and decide upon the best means of defence, and station the force as in his judgment may seem most expedient. His orders will be obeyed implicitly as proceeding directly from the Commanding General.

2. The United States officers in charge of Supply Departments will fill such requisitions as may be made upon them by Major SIDELL in furtherance of these orders.

3. Capt. JENKINS, U. S. A., is ordered to take command of the artillery here, and increase the artillery force as far as practicable. Capt. NICKLIN will report to Capt. JENKINS.

4. Major SITGREAVES, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, will take charge of a force to be detached for the purpose of executing such works of defence as he may deem necessary. He will avail himself of the services of Capt. GIBSON, who has tendered them.

5. Lieut.-Col. STEWART will take command of the cavalry, and arm and mount all enlisted men belonging to the cavalry of any regiment arriving here on their way to join their regiments.

6. Col. WM. E. WOODRUFF is assigned to the command of the Home Guards force, and will organize and arm the same.

7. Lieut.-Col. MAXWELL, Twenty-sixth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, and Lieut.-Col. MOORE, of the Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, are assigned to commands of the infantry regiments formed of convalescent soldiers who were here to be sent to their regiments, and form them into companies, and drill and hold them for duty.

8. Capt. MCDOWELL and Capt. OLDERSHAW are hereby announced as temporarily on the Staff of the General commanding, as Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieut. WOLFE, Acting Ordnance officer, will act as an additional Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of the General commanding.

9. Maj. SITGREAVES will make a general examination of the country in the vicinity of Louisville, with a view of posting forces for defence, and also for forward movement. The camp or camps for the forces will be established with facility for indefinite increase. Maj. SITGREAVES will report to these headquarters his views as to the proper position and arrangements of the forces and pickets.

By command of Brig.-Gen. BOYLE.

JOHN BOYLE, Capt. and A. A. G.

An order was issued by Gen. BOYLE on Sunday, requiring Secessionists and suspected persons to give up such arms as they had in their possession.

THE NINTH VERMONT IN BALTIMORE.

Enthusiastic Reception by the Citizens—Display of Flags, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 17, 1862.

The reception accorded to the Ninth Vermont from the people of Baltimore was one of the most flattering description, and will be long remembered by the members of the regiment, as well as all loyal citizens, with pride.

The bulletins of the different newspaper establishments, with the exception of one or two, announced the fact of their expected arrival at 12 M. At the office of the *Clipper* the following notice was posted up:

"The Ninth Vermont Regiment will arrive at 12 o'clock.
TURN OUT AND WELCOME THEM."

As early as eleven crowds of citizens, ladies and children, dressed in their best promenade costumes, began taking their places on the sidewalks of Baltimore and Exeter streets, waiting the appearance of the Green Mountain Boys.

All the private houses, with few exceptions, hung out that celebrated emblem which "KEY" immortalized in song as the "Star Spangled Banner." Little boys and girls displayed it proudly from the stoops of dwellings and street corners, while doors were arched with bunting beautifully festooned with centre pieces, containing appropriate mottoes of "Welcome." The Monumental City, if one can judge from these enthusiastic manifestations, is Union to the core.

At a few minutes after 12, the train containing the Vermonters arrived at the dépôt at the foot of Exeter-street. As they left the cars they immediately formed in regimental line, and proceeded up Exeter-street to Baltimore, and along Baltimore to the street leading to the Washington dépôt. Their entire march through the streets was a continued ovation. A few secesh gentry standing on the corner of Calvert and Baltimore streets sneered a little, but they were in such a decided minority that no notice was taken of them. Iced lemonade, cakes, &c., were handed to the men by the citizens, and the officers were literally loaded down with boquets of flowers. One little miss of about five years old ran out in the street, with a beautiful wreath, and gave it to one of the officers, who in return took her up in his arms and kissed her. She returned to her parents, who were standing on the sidewalk, quite pleased with the soldier's kiss.

The regiment was much admired for their full ranks and the fine appearance of the men. They marched exceedingly well, and seemed to be in a fair state of discipline, for new recruits.

The City Councils of Baltimore have voted to give a bounty of $100 to each recruit enlisted in that City under the new levy for troops.

Business in imported goods is quite brisk. Consumers are buying heavily to avoid the extra tariff which goes into effect on the 1st of August. M.

The New-York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 17.

The Board of Directors of the Central Railroad met to-day with full attendance. The customary business was transacted, and the reports of the Officers, showing the business and condition of the road, were received. A dividend of three per cent. was declared, payable on the 1st of August in full, free of tax, the road assuming and paying the income tax.

Harvard College Commencement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 16.

Commencement at Harvard to-day attracted the usual large concourse, including the Governor and suite, escorted by the Lancers and the Overseers of the College. The parts alloted to the Graduating Class were fewer in number than heretofore, and therefore more select. The exercises seemed to give much satisfaction. The only degrees conferred were of LL. D. on JOHN STUART MILLS, of England, and Rev. ROBERT J. BRECINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Neither of these gentlemen graduated at Harvard.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CENTRAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Central Republican Committee was to have been held last evening at the headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. In consequence of a quorum not being present, it was adjourned till the next regular meeting day.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 818, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY—Present Position and Prospects of the Union Forces—News from Richmond—Rebel Accounts.

NEWS FROM THE WEST—Rebels Retreat from Murfreesboro—Nashville Secure—Guerrillas in Kentucky and Missouri—Movements Near Corinth and Memphis—Gen. Curtis Safe.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans, Memphis, and on the Mississippi.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—American Affairs in England—France and Mexico—Letter from the United States of Colombia.

THE GREAT LOYAL MEETING—A Full Report of all the Incidents.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS—Responses of the States.

THE MILITARY FORCE OF FRANCE.

ADDITIONAL LISTS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED NEAR RICHMOND.

LIST OF UNION PRISONERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of the highest interest at home and abroad.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with RUPTURE OR HERNIA. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

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Of unequaled style and finish, at
TAIT'S,
No. 51 Cortlandt-st., corner Greenwich.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Ladies Going in the Country.—If you wish handsome Gaiter Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, good articles at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

MARRIED.

COFFIN—OAKLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 17, by Rev. A. A. Willits, BENJAMIN L. COFFIN to MAGGIE R., daughter of the late Charles S. Oakley.

DENTON—SMITH.—At Freeport, L. I., on Monday, July 14, by Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton, of New-York, Mr. HENRY DENTON, of New-York, to Miss PHEBE LOUISA SMITH, of Merrick, L. I.

DIED.

HEARTT.—At Troy, N. Y., on Saturday, July 12, MARCIA A. HEARTT, wife of Jonas S. Heartt, and daughter of Hon. Augustus C. Hand, in the 26th year of her age.

HOWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, 16th inst., suddenly, GEORGE R. HOWELL, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 95 West 22d-st., without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

HUTTON.—At Matamoras, Mexico, on the 7th day of June last, of dyspepsia, Capt. WILLIAM SMITH HUTTON, of the City of New-York, and late Captain of the bark *Alice Taintor*, in the 43d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited, without further notice, to accompany his remains to Greenwood, from Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn side. Funeral service will be performed at St. Mary's Church, Classon-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock precisely.

JACKSON.—At Rockaway, N. J., on Thursday morning, 17th inst., FREEMAN WINSLOW, son of William Jackson, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Funeral at Rockaway, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

LEIGH.—In this City, on Thursday, July 17, JOSEPH LEIGH, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 89 Christopher-st.

PEET.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 16, at 6 o'clock P. M., STEPHEN B. PEET, after a protracted illness.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, in 65th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs.

POPE.—On Friday, June 27, THOS. T. POPE, of the Fifth New-York Volunteers, (Duryee's Zouaves,) son of the late Henry Pope, aged 25 years and 3 months. He fell mortally wounded, at the battle of Gaines' Mill, near Richmond, Va., and being Color Corporal, died nobly in defence of his country and flag.

RUSSELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 17, after a short illness, LIZZIE BELLOWS, only daughter of Alexander W. and Mary Jane Russell, aged 1 year, 9 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 29 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock, this (Friday) afternoon.

SCOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 17, ELIZA, eldest daughter of the late William and Margaret Scott, in the 27th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 4 Rapelye-st. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

STOTT.—At Stockport, near Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 16th inst., JULIA, wife of Jonathan Stott, Esq., aged 70 years.

SEVERANCE.—In this City, on Thursday, July 17, JOSEPH H., only son of Joseph H. and the late Mary M. Severance, aged 7 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, July 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 45 Greenwich-av., without further invitation.

SCHOONMAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, July 16, Mrs. ANN SCHOONMAKER, aged 72 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, L. D. Atwater, No. 90 Elliott-place, seventh door south of Fulton-av.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 335.—July 17, 1862.
57, 53, 38, 28, 29, 55, 31, 68, 65, 37, 70, 30.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 336.—July 17, 1862.
60, 15, 64, 33, 23, 74, 17, 36, 76, 6, 40, 22.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 283.—July 17, 1862.
75, 61, 65, 5, 52, 38, 59, 53, 20, 25, 67, 18.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 279.—July 17, 1862.
52, 27, 45, 62, 66, 25, 14, 8, 46, 6, 20, 5.

Circulars sent by addressing
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Wilmington, Del.

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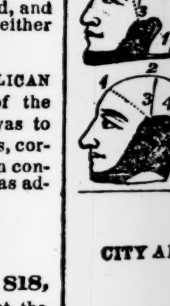

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HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
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REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY

By the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on FRIDAY next, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the UNION STORES, near Hamilton ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, the cargo of the schooner *Lizzie Weston*, consisting of 291 bales cotton, 1 bag samples; also the cargo of the schooner *Clifton*, consisting of 932 barrels and casks of resin, 9 bales cotton; also 255 bales, 10 half bales cotton, 4,523 pounds loose damaged cotton, ex schooner *Napoleon*; cargo of schooner *Actor*, consisting of 1 steam saw-mill; also a lot of dry goods, ex schooner *Thomas Watson*, consisting of red flannel, thread, binders' muslin, &c., &c.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.

We learn from the first confectioner in this city, that Burnett's Extracts of Fruit and Flowers are worthy of the high reputation they enjoy, being equal to the English article of the same kind of the highest celebrity.—*Montreal Witness.*

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SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNITED STATES TAX LAW.

We will publish, on the 18th inst., an octavo edition of the United States Tax Law, from the copy on file in the Department of State, certified by the chief Clerk.

The only correct copy, having ALL the tax-law yet published.

C. S. WESTCOTT & CO., No. 79 John-st.,
Union Printing-House.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "ADAM BEDE."

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. CXLVII.] CONTENTS. [AUG. 1862.

A FLYING TRIP THROUGH NORWAY. SECOND PAPER.
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CHARLES DICKENS.
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THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP. By W. M. THACKERAY.
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EDITOR'S DRAWER.
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The present number of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE contains the opening chapters of "Romola," by Miss EVANS, the Author of "Adam Bede," "Scenes of Clerical Life," "The Mill on the Floss," and "Silas Marner." It is printed with the Original Illustrations, from early sheets, furnished in advance of its publication in England. The opening scenes are laid at Florence, in the year of the discovery of America by Columbus. A perusal of these chapters must assure our readers that they will have no reason to regret that so much space has been given to this Tale. The immediate termination of Mr. THACKERAY's "Philip" will leave us space for our usual variety of Articles, in addition to the three Serial Tales "Romola," "Orley Farm," and "Mistress and Maid."

We commend the paper on "South Carolina Nullifiers" and the biographical sketch of John P. Kennedy, to the careful perusal of those who wish to study the inception and progress of the present struggle in which we are engaged.

As an illustrated Magazine, HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY has no rival. Whenever it is possible for the artist to aid the writer, his services have been called into requisition. The expense for illustrations alone exceeds the entire cost of the literary and artistic matter of any other similar periodical.

The various Editorial Departments comprise essays and notes upon the current topics of the day, at home and abroad, with anecdotes and facetiæ furnished by hundreds of voluntary contributors in every section of the country. The "Monthly Record of Current Events" presents a connected history of the leading events of the month. In the last volume every important incident of the war, from the sailing of the Port Royal Expedition to the victory at Pittsburgh Landing, is recorded; with a copious index, which will enable the reader to refer at once to each.

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MILITARY.

IN THE FIELD!

102D REGIMENT LIGHT INFANTRY,
Col. THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
Now in the advance under Gen. Siegel, near Warrenton, Va.

100 men wanted to fill up the decimated ranks of this noble regiment. Don't wait to be drafted, but join the 102d. Apply to
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Lieut. S. S. CORNELL, Girard House.

CORCORAN ZOUAVES, FOURTH REGIMENT.

EMPIRE BRIGADE. Col. J. C. BURKE Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED FOR CO. B,
Commanded by Capt. W. A. TREADWELL. First Lieutenant, F. R. HAIGHT. For further particulars apply at Recruiting Office, No. 17 Broadway.

HEADQUARTERS THURLOW WEED GUARD, EMPIRE BRIGADE—No. 62 White-st., July 17, 1862.—There are a few vacancies in this regiment for officers still open. The regiment is in a good state toward early completion, and will be the first to take the field under the last call of the President. By making early application at these headquarters, a few good officers, who have men already enlisted, or who can immediately control any, can secure positions, and every facility furnished them for recruiting their command.

W. B. OLMSTEAD, Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS THURLOW WEED GUARD—No. 62 White-st.—Quartermaster wanted for this Regiment. Competent persons can apply at this office from 2 to 3 o'clock to-morrow.

P. P. P. P.

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ENGLISH LEGS MUTTON,
Kippered Herring, Scotch Salt Ling. For sale by
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RELIEF INSTANTANEOUS TO THE SUFFERERS from chronic rheumatism, sore throat, toothache, stiffness of the joints, and contraction of the muscles, by one application of Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. Pain cannot exist where this liniment is used. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

Practice—Reference—Evidence—Recoupment.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

Andrew C. Mitchell vs. *Charles Kelsey et. al., owners of the bark Philena.*—This cause is brought into Court as one of civil and maritime jurisdiction, in which a warrant of attachment was prayed against the defendants with a claim of foreign attachment. Such process was issued in October Term, 1853, and was returned in same term by the Marshal, "personally served on Charles Kelsey, one of the defendants, others not found."

No steps are shown to have been taken to bring the other respondents, who were joint owners of the vessel, into Court.

The libel is filed in the name of an assignor of the former master of the vessel, and demands $6,632 82, with interest from Sept. 10, 1853, for wages earned, advances and payments made by the master, on a voyage from this port to California, on the liability of the vessel and owners.

The answer takes direct issue upon the allegations of the libel, charging the liability of the defendants, and also charges misconduct of the master on the voyage, his wrongful deviation therefrom, and other acts to the loss and prejudice of the defendants in his management of their business, and demands large damages. The averments of the answer are not stated more particularly, because they are not legally brought in review by the present form of the proceedings.

The case proceeded dilatorily in Court to April Term, 1855, when the Proctors for the libelant moved the default of the defendants on the calendar notice for non-appearance thereon, and for the usual interlocutory order which was granted, that the cause be referred to a Commissioner of the Court, to ascertain and compute the amount due to the libelant, and to report thereon to the Court, &c.

In August Term, 1856, by written consent between the parties, the above order of reference was amended to read as follows: "This cause being called in its order on the calendar, ordered that it be referred to a Commissioner, to ascertain and report the amount, *if any*, due the libelants."

Both orders were obtained and entered in Court when the late Judge Ingersoll presided therein, and if anything was intended to be granted or reserved between the parties out of the language of the orders themselves, it cannot now be made available further than implied waivers of mere irregularities in practice. Such had already occurred.

It appears on the Commissioner's minutes of the hearing before him that it had commenced and been proceeded upon in October, 1855, and thenceforward continued under the amended reference as if that order had opened the whole controversy in favor of the defendants as well as the libelants.

So, also, the course of procedure of both parties indicates that the Commissioner was to investigate and report finally on the claims of every description raised by the answer against the master, (or libelant,) yet that fact nowhere appears in the order of reference, or the report of the Commissioner in his minutes of the hearing before him, which is returned to the Court as composing the evidence on the hearing.

The reference was protracted before the Commission until February, 1860, on the 27th of which day it was signed by the Commissioner, but not filed by the libelant until the 15th of May, 1861.

To render the proceedings more confused and incongruous, the defendant filed his exceptions to the Commissioners' report, Nov. 10, 1860, nearly nine months after it was signed, and six months before it was filed in Court, at which time the proctor for the libelant obtained an order that the case be placed upon the calendar for argument upon the exceptions at the same term. The argument was not, in fact, called on until April Term, 1861.

The whole course of procedure, from the initiation of the suit to the final hearing evinces a singular disregard of regular practice in such mode of action, and marked remissness and indifference of all parties concerned in the controversy, to the progress of the cause or the manner in which it was conducted or supported on either side. This is probably attributable to repeated change of Proctors and advocates on the one side or the other, as the case was in the hands of skillful and experienced counsel.

The cause, when put upon hearing in April Term last, was orally discussed in Court between the counsel for three days; who then proposed to give the Court a clearer understanding of the subject by submitting all the depositions in writing, vouchers and other documents, together with written briefs and arguments. Those written points, briefs and arguments, covered more than one hundred pages of foolscap manuscript, but failed to elucidate the matters brought into question, so as to render the clear right and justness of the case, on the part of either litigant, satisfactorily plain or convincing to the Court, and they leave the cause to be determined rather upon technical rules than the manifest legal or equitable title on the evidence rendered.

1. The writ was instituted in the name of a third party, who shows no priority of interest in the original contract between the defendants as his assignor; and being a near relative of the assignee, and coming into the controversy long after the cause of action accrued, it is at least equivocal upon the proofs whether he is not in the suit a speculator or volunteer, without having parted with valuable consideration for the assignment.

2. Capt. Swain, in whom all the interest in fact and in the origin of the claim in suit was vested, and against whom all the liabilities set up in the defence rested, was the main witness on the reference, and upon whose evidence the report of the Commissioner must have been essentially founded. He was examined as a witness orally before the Commissioner in October, 1855, and in December afterwards, *de bene esse*, before the Commissioner, and it nowhere appears that objection was then or afterwards taken to his competency to testify in the case.

3. The exceptions point out no particular error in fact or law committed by the Commissioner.

4. The argument assumes throughout that the reference imposed authority upon the Commissioner to hear and determine in place of the Court, the entire merits on the issues in the pleadings. Such exercise of power by the Commissioner would be manifestly irregular unless expressly given him by the Court. No other matter was before the Commissioner under the default and order of reference, than the money demand states in the libel.

It appears to me that the course pursued on this hearing substantially overlooks the case which the Court can only regard. The order of reference embraced nothing more than an inquiry into the state of the captain's account for wages due and money paid or supplies furnished by him for the owners. The default of the defendant in court legally excluded him from denying that such indebtedness existed, and the inquiry was legitimately directed to the ascertainment of the quantum of that debt alone. The report of the Commissioner meets that inquiry by stating the balance due the master. There the authority of the Commissioner ends under the order.

Whatever interest goes with the principal as a legal incident is not matter of fact for the Commissioner to find and report. That report is not exceptionable in omitting a detail of allowances upon which it is founded. The defendant should have demanded such specification if it was his right and important to him, and in omitting so to do, the Court must acquiesce in that side of the report. Indeed, his exception would be fatal if directly falsifying the report unless it pointed to particulars which had been objected to on the hearing and were, notwithstanding the objection, allowed by the Commissioner. The question would then legitimately arise and could be decided by the Court, whether an error had been committed by the Commissioner. The Commissioner under this reference, had no authority to inquire into and pass upon any charges or allegations set up in the answer against the master in recoupment or otherwise, whether in relation to money or property or the acts or omissions of the master on the voyage, unless such doings or things so alleged were chargeable against the master and acquired by him in payment or satisfaction of the debt due him.

If within the authority of the Court so to refer the whole subject of the litigation to the Commissioner, it was not done by these orders. The issues made by the pleadings were not *per se* proper subjects of reference. They should have been passed upon by the Court, and the legal rights of the parties be fixed by direct decree. The default of the defendant withdrew in law the defence pleaded by him, and left the libelant entitled to a reference for the purpose only to obtain an adjustment of his account. The amendment in August term, 1856, to the original order, no way enlarged the former one. It would operate only to remove the defendants' default and permit him to contest the truth of the libelants' account before the Commissioner. This has not been done either by impeaching any particulars allowed in the account, or afterwards calling upon the Commissioner to give in a specification of these items and their offering to disprove them before the Court upon exceptions or on re-reference. There is an error on the face of the report which the defendant is entitled to have rectified. The libel avers no liquidated debt or amount stated, and the report itself demonstrates that the amount charged was not a true balance due, and rejected nearly two-thirds of the face of it. The Commissioner reports $1,683 50 interest on the balance of account allowed the libelant. This is erroneous. The account was unliquidated between the parties, and would remain so and not entitled to carry interest until judgment of the Court upon the report of the referee was rendered.

Judgment must accordingly be rendered against the exceptions and in favor of the libelant on the report for $2,691 08, with costs.

Judgment—The Statute of Limitations.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Driggs vs. *Williams.*—The suit in this case grew out of partnership relations that existed between the parties prior to the month of June, 1842. A bill had been filed in Chancery, and judgment was entered on the 8th day of June, 1842. The matter rested here until the 6th day of June, 1862, when an order of arrest was obtained. The defendant was not found until the 8th day of June last. The counsel for the defence now moved to vacate and set aside an order in proceedings supplementary to execution, insisting that the Statute of Limitations applied to the case, and that the presumption of law was, that the judgment had been paid, and, moreover, that the equitable powers even of a court of law would favor such a view. The counsel for the plaintiff maintained that the twenty years had not expired till the close of the 8th day of June, and that the true interpretation of the language of the Statute was in his favor.

The Court ordered that the defendant submit to an examination respecting his absence for the two months previous to his arrest.

John Sessions for plaintiff; Wm. Sears for defendant.

Attorney and Client—Costs and Fees.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

George W. Stevens vs. *James Flynn.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover his fees as counsel for the defendant in 1859. The complaint alleges that the plaintiff was retained by the defendant in four cases in the Superior Court, and in one in the United States Circuit Court, and that in two of the cases, a verdict was rendered for Mr. Flynn. The claim was laid at $362, which includes $125 retaining fees, taxable costs and some disbursements.

The defence set up was that there was no trial in any of the cases; that judgment was obtained merely by default in the two cases above mentioned, and further insisted (and the Court so charged) that the taxable costs had nothing to do with the services of the attorney for his client.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $27. The plaintiff then asked for a new trial and time to make a case, in order to bring it before the General Term, which was granted by the Court.

S. B. Custing for plaintiff; Barrett & Core for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

Charitable Bequest.—The will of Isidor Bemlord, now admitted to probate, leaves $500 to the Jews' Hospital in this City.

The Will of E. P. Christy.—The matter of this will, in which the citations were returnable yesterday, was adjourned by consent to the 30th inst.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Rev. Nathan Banks, Jerome Doyle, John Horspool, David Hottman, B. C. Meigs and Ann Smith were admitted to probate.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Driggs vs. *Williams.*—The defendant must submit to an examination, &c.

Boucher vs. *Vultee, &c.*, *Thomson, &c.*, vs. *Sargeant.*—Motions denied without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Ballard vs. *Dennistown et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event, and with liberty to him to discontinue without costs as to Hine, one of the defendants.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—On Sunday morning, Capt. CONNELLY, of the Police, received information that a German living in Canal-street, named ANTOINE SCHAFFER, had been boasting of having had revenge on the New-Jersey Railroad Company, for not allowing him to pass over the ferry free, by throwing a train off the track. Accordingly, in the afternoon he was arrested by Chief WAMBOLD and Capt. CONNELLY, and placed in close confinement. The circumstances of the case are as follows: On Thursday SCHAFFER went to New-York to look for work, and on his return, toward evening, endeavored to pass the ferry-master without paying. He was stopped, and after some words, threw down two cents, and ran through. Not having enough money to ride out in the cars, he walked, and on the way, stopped at one of the houses used by signal men, to get a light for his cigar. Finding the man asleep, he stole a flag used for signaling trains to run slow, and put it in his pocket.

On reaching home early Friday morning, he told his wife and another woman about the affair at the ferry, and said he had got even with them by placing ties across the track, and by stealing a flag, which he took out of his pocket. He apparently considered it a joke, as did his wife, for on Friday she communicated the fact to a number of friends, and in a jesting manner told them to look out and see what the papers would say.

After the reward was offered, however, they kept still, and on Sunday, when the officers arrested him, they found his wife making preparations for his departure on Monday morning. A portion of the flag was found, enough to identify it as one belonging to the New-Jersey Railroad. SCHAFFER denies having any trouble at the ferry, pretends to know nothing of the flag, and states that he walked out from Jersey City on the turnpike. Chief WAMBOLD, however, is at work to-day procuring evidence, and there is ground for the belief that they have the right man.—*Newark Advertiser, July 15.*

THE HORSE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

There remained unsold at the Twenty-fourth-street Stables, at the beginning of the week, 412 head. There have been no sales of first-class coach horses. Some second-class business and road horses sold at $150@$200 each. No demand for saddle or shipping horses. Railroad and omnibus horses are not buying. Government has purchased 102 head at $85@$100 each, and will take all that offer. The season for first-class stock has closed with quite a number on hand. The arrivals this week have been mostly plain horses, suitable for Government. Sales for the week amount to 131 head, leaving on hand this evening, 389 head. There has been some demand for Canadian ponies, at $60@$120 each. The week closes very dull.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 17, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 69 bbls. Ashes, 29,827 bbls. Flour, 600 bbls. and 550 bags Corn Meal, 192,452 bush. Wheat, 108,080 bushels Corn, 14,166 bushels Rye, 1,600 bushels Oats, 466 bushels Malt, 640 pkgs. Provisions, and 625 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were made of 50 bbls. Pots at $6 12½@$6 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls continue as last noticed.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand, to-day, and sales have been made of 2,000 bags Rio, at 21c.@22¾c., and 1,435 bags Costa Rica, on private terms.

COTTON—The demand is fair, to-day, at buoyant prices. Middlings, 47c.@47½c.; sales, 1,300 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in active demand for shipment and home use at advanced prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 39,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 65@$4 85; inferior to choice extra State, at $5@$5 25, chiefly at $5 05@$5 10; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 60@$4 80; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 35 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 65	@$4 85
Extra State	5 00	@ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 60	@ 4 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 00	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 35	@ 6 30
Extra Genesee	5 25	@ 7 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 20	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in lively request, at advancing rates. Sales 2,850 bbls. at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving. Sales 2,600 bbls. extra, at $5 05@$6 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $2 75@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair request, at $2 85@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active request, chiefly for export, at somewhat firmer prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 211,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club, $1 05@$1 12; White Western, part at $1 32@$1 36; Amber Western at $1 26@$1 28; Red Western (Winter) at $1 22@$1 25½; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 14@$1 15; Milwaukee Club, $1 09@$1 13½; Chicago Spring at 97c.@$1 10, and White Southern at $1 50, ⅌ bushel. Corn continues in good request at buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 141,000 bushels, at 53c.@54c., chiefly at 53½c.@54c, for old Mixed Western; 48c.@52c. for new do.; 44c.@47c. for unsound new and old; 55c.@56½c. for Yellow Western; 58c. for Round Yellow, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in fair demand at 74c.@78c. ⅌ bushel; sales, 14,000 bushels. Barley is quiet and nominal. Oats are in good request including Canada at 45½c.@47c.; Western at 45c.@46½c., and State at 47c.@48c. ⅌ bushel. The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water at Albany from the commencement of navigation to and including the 14th of July in the years indicated:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Canals opened—	April 25.	May 1.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	296,232	343,133	557,524
Wheat, bush	2,955,963	9,740,908	9,654,699
Corn	5,069,825	5,288,717	5,655,121
Barley	73,912	139,810	369,891
Oats	2,933,202	1,894,932	1,459,954
Rye	95,996	228,108	294,658

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending July 14:

	1861		1862	
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	19,820	10,657	32,686	20,794
Wheat, bush	205,307	262,039	374,528	555,175
Corn, bushels	730,281	1,106,178	1,231,630	1,009,505
Rye, bushels	9,449	....	31,886	29,300
Barley, bush	3,958	....	6,649	....
Oats, bushels	40,392	79,316	103,518	77,875

HAY—North River Bale has been freely offered, and has been in very moderate request at 50c.@65c. for shipment and local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand and are firmer, including last year's crop at 14c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

LUMBER—The demand has been moderate for the principal kinds, during the past week, and prices have been sustained. At Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "The receipts of lumber have been large, giving a good assortment and an increasing stock in the market, which is now well supplied with most kinds. The sales have been limited, but there is a fair attendance of buyers now and prospects of a large trade. Freights, both Lake and Canal, are higher, and this, with the high rates of exchange charged in Canada, is increasing the cost of Lumber at least 15 ⅌ cent. Under these circumstances, some dealers have advanced their prices even at this dull season of the year; and if the demand is anything like what is anticipated, prices must advance. Unless the advance is realized, much of the Lumber intended for this market will be held at the mills, and the short supply will have a tendency to increase the price on what is sent forward. Vessels are in fair demand for Eastern ports, and several are wanted for Washington. Barges for Philadelphia are also in demand. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the 2d week in July, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	15,477,000	1,387	5,091	7,592,160
1861	5,033,813	760	....	4,621,900
1862	9,115,158	1,430	44,900	7,236,600

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to July 15, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	125,184,600	20,174	30,468	43,700,207
1861	66,592,831	16,317	252	32,889,430
1862	87,200,160	16,425	50,126	58,405,864

MOLASSES—Sales, 50 bbls. New-Orleans, at 42c.; 70 hhds. Porto Rico, at 39c.@40c.; and 285 hhds. inferior to choice Cuba Muscovado, at 22c.@33c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite active at $11@$11 25 for Mess, and $8 75@$9 for Prime, ⅌ bbl.; sales 2,600 bbls. Cut Meats continue in request and steady at 4½c.@5¼c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is in more demand at full rates: sales, 1,850 tcs. and bbls. in lots, at 8c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef is inquired for at steady prices; sales 285 bbls., at $13 25@$14 50 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 for plain Mess, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ⅌ tce. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is selling, in lots, at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@17c, for poor to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues in moderate request at 5c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales 400 bags East India at $5 87½@$6 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Continue in lively request at buoyant prices; sales, to-day, 1,700 hhds., including Cuba, at 8¼c.@9c., and Porto Rico at 8⅝c.@8⅞c.; 667 hhds. New-Orleans (by auction) at 8 11-16c.@10¼c., and 365 boxes Havana at 9c.@9⅝c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 100,000 lbs. at 10c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,100 bbls., at 31c.@32c., chiefly at 31c.@31½c., the closing prices, ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—The Chicago *Times*, July 15, says: "The bulk of the clip has been marketed, or at least has passed out of first hands. Prices are firm, and there are plenty of buyers for all offering. The great advance in cotton fabrics, the limited supply of the raw material, and the fact, which now seems almost certain, that Government will need heavy supplies to clothe the army, tends to impart increased firmness to holders, and leads them to anticipate a further appreciation in value. Money is also abundant, and capitalists show a disposition to invest in property which they can depend on, and Wool, as a great staple, has attracted wide attention. The sales of the past week include 50,000 lbs., at the range of 40c.@47c. for coarse to three-quarters blood, selling chiefly at prices within the range, say 42c.@46½c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—A fair business was transacted, to-day, at reduced quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13½d.@14d.; Corn, 13d.@13½d.; Beef, 7s. ⅌ tc.; Pork, 5s. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Oil, 4s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 35s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 5s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ⅌ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 35s.; Oil, 45s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 5s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ⅌ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s. ⅌ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 9
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 12
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18
FROM AMERICA.			
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 19
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	July 26
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Kangaroo* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.......5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P.M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

MR. J. H. HULL—AGED ABOUT 65 YEARS—left home (No. 180 East 10th-st.) on the 10th inst., since which time he has not been heard from. He is about 5 feet 10 inches, of fair complexion, brown hair, and whiskers, gray on the chin; had a small bag, overcoat, umbrella, and gold-headed cane. Any information of him sent to the above address would be thankfully received by Mrs. HULL.

DANIEL PLACE, LATE A PRIVATE IN THE Sixty-seventh Foot, may hear of something to his advantage by applying to Mr. JOHN MURRAY, No. 7 Whitehall-place, London.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, &c., wounded, or widows and children of those killed in the present war, or died from wounds or sickness incurred from service therein, can have their pensions, bounties, back pay, &c., by calling upon or addressing SOMES & BROWN, Solicitors for Pensioners, &c., Office No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank, New-York City, and corner 7th and F sts., Washington, D. C. We refer by permission, to Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President, Me.; Hon. Alex. H. Rice, M. C., Mass.; Hon. Alfred A. Burnham, M. C., Conn.; Hon. John A. Gurley, M. C., Ohio; Hon. Robert McKnight, M. C., Penn.; Hon. L. N. Stratton, M. C., New-Jersey; Hon. Elbridge G. Spaulding, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. Alfred Ely, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., M. C., N. Y. City; Shepherd Knapp, Esq., President Mechanics' Bank, N. Y. City; N. Wyckoff, Esq., President Williamsburgh City Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch, Mayor City of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Maj.-Gen. H. B. Duryea, N. Y. S. M., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES OF deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for the arrears of pay and the $100 bounty through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, competent and experienced in general mechanics and manufacturing; one having good powers of organization. A practical part in the manufacture of some old article in a new way, or some new article, of undoubted utility, would be desired. Address A. & M., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

DRUG AND BOTANIC STORE FOR SALE.—The old-established botanic medicine store and root-beer business at No. 212 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Apply on the premises of the proprietor. WM. H. SAYRE.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE OF FORTY YEARS' standing, with a full stock, and net yearly profits of $2,000. A rare chance for a cash customer. Call at No. 127 Bowery, after 4 P. M.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE SONS OF ORANGE AND SULLIVAN COUNTIES are invited to join the citizens of Goshen in the celebration of the Eighty-third Anniversary of the battle of Minisink, on TUESDAY, the 22d inst., on which occasion the new monument erected to the memory of the heroes who fell in that battle will be dedicated. Excursion tickets can be obtained at the Erie Railroad office. Train leaves at 7 o'clock A. M. Badges will be provided for the members of the Society.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Secretary.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 28 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN, Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCK-I GOODS, will appear in the *Times* Saturday, July 19. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands pastry and makes first-rate bread, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her former employers, where she has lived two and three years. Call at No. 67 Madison-av., where she can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 228 West 25th-st., corner of 7th-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and competent young woman as first-class cook in all its branches; the very best of city references; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 4231st-st., near Madison-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business. The best of City references given. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook; is a most excellent washer and ironer; understands baking, such as bread, biscuit, pies and cake; would do the work of a small private family; best City and country reference. Call at No. 173 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, both American and English; wishes to go to the country for a permanent situation; has five years' City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 51 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A WOMAN who understands cooking in all its branches; would assist with the washing; is more desirous of a home than high wages; would go to the country; has got no followers; is an excellent baker. Call at No. 34 Renwick-st, between Spring and Canal sts.

AS COOK.—A SMART STEADY YOUNG WOMAN desires a situation as cook in a saloon, hotel or boarding-house; is fully competent to fill either place in the City or country; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 321 Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German woman; understands French and plain cooking, game, soups and entrees of all kinds; is a superior pastry cook and confectioner; would leave the City. Address M. M., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; has long experience in this country; City reference given. Apply at No. 23 3d-av., one door from 9th-st., for two days.

AS GERMAN COOK.—A GERMAN WOMAN desires a situation as cook; would assist some in washing; understands cooking thoroughly, and has no objections to the country. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDALL'S, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles; is a good baker, and would assist with the washing, if required. Address M., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; best of city references. Apply for two days at No. 45 2d av., between 2d and 3d-sts.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED by a respectable young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and fine washer; five years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 East 11th-st., 2d floor.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted for a smart, deserving and very efficient servant girl, as cook or general servant; is a superior washer and ironer, a nice cook, thoroughly neat and respectful, obliging and trusty, and highly recommended; wages moderate; City or country. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a most experienced girl, of tidy habits, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in magnificent style; or would do general housework in a small family in the City or country; good City reference; wages, $7. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 1st floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, to cook, wash and iron, who can be seen at her last place, No. 133 East 19th-st., for two days; no objection to the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation to cook, wash and iron, by a woman who is willing to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at her last place, 200 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman wants a situation; is an excellent cook, baker, and a good washer and ironer; understands milk and butter making; is willing and obliging. Can be well recommended. ACKERMAN & CONKLIN, No. 97 4th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, for general housework; can cook, wash and iron; can milk and make butter, also bake well; good references from Staten Island or Brooklyn. Call at No. 148 Plymouth-st., first floor, front room, Brooklyn, till engaged.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as general houseworker, either in the City or country, by a smart, tidy servant, with good references; is a good washer and ironer, and plain cook; is economical and trustworthy; wages moderate; is kind to children. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all its branches; or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; no objections to go a short distance in the country; very best of City references; can be seen for two days at No. 185 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as first-rate laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslin in the neatest manner; the best of City reference given. Call, for three days, at No. 125 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced and competent woman, as nurse; is fully capable of taking care of a baby from the monthly nurse; can give the best of City references; is a neat, plain sewer. Call for two days, at No. 80 West 25th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly, and dress ladies hair; no objection to travel with a Spanish family, or go to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 195 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Best of City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist in the care of children or chamberwork; would go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as waitress in a private family; has no objection to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 23 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a competent young woman, as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best City and country reference. Call, for two days, at No. 37 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and ring the small bell.

AS WAITRESS, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A very respectable Protestant is desirous of obtaining a situation either as waitress, chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in washing; is thoroughly competent and highly recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

MALES.

AS BARTENDER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wants a situation as bartender; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address J. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Call or address J. C., No. 322 4th-av., City Market, between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in the first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen, or address JOHN BREWER, No. 64 West 28th-st., in the private stables.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen in the fruit-store, No. 909 Broadway, or address a note to J. K., as above.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man who understands his business perfectly well; can furnish best of reference from last employer. Call at No. 840 Broadway, in the harness store.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, by a respectable young man, who understands his business perfectly well; good reference from last employer. Call at No. 840 Broadway, in the harness store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man, who understands his business perfectly well. Has good reference from his last employer. Call at No. 840 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant married man; is not afraid to work; has good City and country references. Address J. P., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, a situation as above in a private family; has a three years' recommendation from his last employer, and is willing to be useful; is a good, careful driver, and perfectly understands his business. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, and can wait on table if required; good city reference; no objection to the country. Address note to W. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS DRIVER.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN wants a situation as driver in a livery stable. Best of City reference can be given from his last place; he is a good and careful City driver. Address P. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR A steady man, about 23 years of age. Has been accustomed to farming since he has been able to work. Is a Protestant, and will be found willing, obliging and respectful. Apply at No. 15 Court-street, Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall. Wages $10 to $12 per month.

AS FARMER, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a man who understands general farm work and is willing to do it; is a good milker; willing to make himself useful in any capacity. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a married man; no family; wife is a first-rate cook or dairywoman; can give the best of references; or would take the management of a small farm. Call on or address F. P., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., or address F. P., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man with a very small family; has a general good knowledge of gardening as practiced here and in Europe; can produce first-class reference as to capability and conduct. Address GARDENER, No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—SITUATION wanted, by a gardener and farmer, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, the laying out of a gentleman's place; can give satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, or by writing to S. E., No. 71 Liberty-st., care of A. Smyth, Seedsman and Florist.

AS SALESMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS AUCTIONEER desires a situation as salesman in a house requiring his services. The best testimonials as to ability will be furnished. Address AUCTIONEER, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO procure a situation for a competent waiter in a private family; has lived with his relatives for several years, in Europe. Has long City reference from a most respectable family in the City. Can be seen for two days, at Mr. Gillespie's, No. 71 East 14th-st., near Union-square.

AS WAITER, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young Frenchman, as above, in a private family or first-class hotel or boarding-house; has good City reference for sobriety, honesty, and faithfulness; no objection to go anywhere. Call at No. 2 Union-court, University-place.

TO PAINT AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS.—A young man from Glasgow, conversant with the paint and color trade, desires a situation as traveler to show samples and solicit orders through Canada or the United States. Address JOHN KERR, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN OF UNQUESTIONABLE moral character, with a long banking experience, both as Teller and Book-keeper, wants a situation in a Banking, Manufacturing or Commercial office, in any capacity where his experience can be made available. The best of City references given. Address H. B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO.
PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.

On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular, (stamp inclosed.)
WM. A. LUDDEN & CO., No. 12 Barclay-st.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A HOSIERY house; one that is willing to commence at the bottom and learn the business. Apply this morning at No. 36 Church-st., before 9 o'clock.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 32 East 13th-st.

WANTED—FOR A PLACE IN BERKSHIRE County, Mass., a man who can come well recommended for honesty and sobriety, is a good driver, understands the care of horses and cows, and would make himself generally useful for a good home and moderate wages; a crippled soldier, honorably discharged, preferred. Address R., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS to act in a business capacity out of doors. Must be an experienced salesman. Apply to J. HALL, No. 781 Broadway.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD TICKET office, two conductors, two brakemen, clerk for a steamboat. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

POUGHKEEPSIE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On the Hyde Park Road, fifteen minutes' walk from the Post-office and dépôt; consisting of seven acres, highly cultivated, and abounding in fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees; commanding charming views of river and mountain. The house and barn are of moderate size, well built and commodious, with capacious cisterns, excellent well and furnace. The situation is elevated, the air remarkably pure and the drives stunning. Terms favorable. Apply to Mr. JAMES M. DRAKE, No. 23 William-st., or T. B. COSTER, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT GLEN COVE—A BEAUTIFULLY located country site, containing twenty acres highly cultivated land, from which there is a commanding view of the surrounding country, extending to the Palisades, North River. Is in the midst of highly improved places and residences, schools, churches and good society, and adjacent to the residence and property of Capt. J. G. Russell and Wm. Buhler, Esq. Price moderate and terms easy. W. C. GODDARD, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A GENTEEL DWELLING-HOUSE IN THE CITY—A beautiful Gothic cottage, containing 11 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, and spring water drawn into the house; about two acres of land, (with garden,) in perfect order, situated near the village of West Farms, on the road to the Fordham Dépôt of Harlem Railroad. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., or to C. VALENTINE, near the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containg twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SMALL COUNTRY place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—A pleasantly located cottage, within five minutes walk of dépôt; garden in good growing order. Terms easy. Inquire of E. P. FORBES, No. 80 Leonard-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE STORE Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway, between Park-place and Barclay-st. Inquire on the premises of
TRACY, IRWIN & CO.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family, at No 49 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place. Terms moderate. Good references given and required.

BROOKLYN.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE PERSONS or for families, at No. 16 Clinton-st. This house has been recently altered and renovated, so as to render it in every respect a desirable residence. References required.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A farm on the banks of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, about one mile from the Stattsburgh Railroad Station; contains about 121 acres, with good dwelling-house, well wooded and watered. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 9.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE CITY PROPERTY—One of the most desirable farms on the east bank of the Hudson River, south of Poughkeepsie. For particulars, apply to
J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR HIRE IN this City, a small three-story, high-stoop house. Address G. I., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, describing house, location, price and rent.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

ALL PACKAGES FOR THE OFFICERS of Com. Dupont's squadron will be forwarded free of charge, if left on board the schooner *Delphene*, foot of Dey-street, before 12 o'clock M., in care of L. C. Styles.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. 19, 1862.

Special advantages. Classical instruction by a Yale graduate. Military drill under an experienced officer. A thorough and practical Commercial Course. Professors MARTIN and WOOD give special attention to piano and vocal music. Pupils taught to speak French and German. Fourteen professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English, $40 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?"

Parents and guardians may find, at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 BROADWAY, circulars of several GOOD SCHOOLS for their FREE use. Families and Schools supplied, WITHOUT CHARGE, with well-qualified teachers, for any department of instruction.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $36 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—NO. 561 B'dway. Schools, colleges, etc., supplied with competent teachers, for any department, (without charge,) and parents with information and circulars, of good schools. First-class teachers furnished with positions. References: Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Rev. J. H Brakeley, Bordentown Col.; Messrs. Appleton & Co., Harper Bros., Barnes & Burr, Prof. Phelps, New-Jersey State Normal School; W. H. Wells, Esq., Sup't Pub. Instruction, Chicago, and many others. WANTED, well-qualified teachers for ALL the following positions, which are only a portion of those on our registers: LADIES—No. 213, English, music and French, for Penn.; 217, Music and painting, Del.; 219, Music and English, Penn.; 229, French (native) and music, N. J.; 243, Piano and vocalization, N. J.; 245, English, Latin and French, Mass.; 231, Piano, guitar and vocalization, Ill.; 242, English and Latin, Ind. GENTLEMEN—No. 215, Mil. Tactics and Math., sal'y $1,000, for Penn.; 228, Classics and Math., Penn; 234, (Episcopalian) Classics and Math., N. Y.; 239, Math. and Mil. Tactics, N. Y.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO., Agents for Schools.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, and others who desire to learn, through the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," of well qualified teachers, *for any department of instruction*, are requested to notify us as early as convenient. No charge to those seeking teachers. Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call. Refererences: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Pres't Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John H. Willard, Troy, N. Y.; D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., New-York; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst; M. N. Wisewell, Eagleswood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. H. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Ivison, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY,
Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 335 Broadway, New-York. Daily CORRESPONDENCE and APPOINTMENTS for the introduction of TEACHERS, TRUSTEES, PARENTS and PUPILS. TEACHERS WANTED, AND CORRESPONDENTS for each TOWN, VILLAGE and CITY to exchange views on EDUCATION, report vacancies and aid in introducing TEACHERS. Send for Circulars.
RICE & ANDREWS.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. The 78th Annual Session begins Aug. 7, 1862. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage. AGENTS—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—A GENTLEMAN, who has a small English and classical boarding-school in a healthful and pleasant location, within an hour's ride of the City, can receive a few more pupils. The French is made a spoken language in the family. Apply to S. S. GILPIN, Esq., No. 24 William-st., or to Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, No. 45 7th-av.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED.—MUST BE AN ACCURATE classical scholar, a good disciplinarian and a professor of religion. Salary $300, with board. Address PRINCIPAL, White Plains, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A FAMILY OF six persons can be accommodated with board at a neat farm house within 1½ hour's ride of the City, on the Erie Railroad. To a respectable family every comfort will be attended to. Terms reasonable, and situation very healthy. Inquire at No. 312 Broadway, third floor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD, FROM THE 1ST of August, is desired by the advertiser for himself, wife, child 4 years, child 2 years, nurse and infant, and a young lady. Situation must be within an hour's ride from the City. Address Mr. HOWARD, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN ONE hour's ride inland, by boats or cars, for two ladies, child under 3 years, infant and nurse, for the season. Address, stating location and lowest terms, without which no notice will be taken, FREDERICK, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

ORANGE, N. J.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS and board for families or gentlemen, two minutes from Brick Church Station, Morris and Essex Railroad, at reasonable prices, and good table. Private family. Horse cars pass the door. Inquire of SILAS C. HAY, Esq., No. 82 Broadway, or address Box No. 223 Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN will give good value in table cutlery or electroplated goods, for two months' board in the country. Address W. S. P., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD, NEAR BATH, L. I., on the water; plenty of shade, bathing, &c., &c. Address Mrs. E. S., Gravesend Post-office, or No. 41 Grove-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE HOUSE AND farm, with boats on the lake, situated on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire at No. 326 Bowery.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—IS now open for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. The hotel has recently been renovated and newly furnished. It is centrally located and only five minutes' walk from the Passaic Falls. The subscriber feels confident from his long experience in the business that all will be pleased who may favor him with their patronage. Meals can be had at any time on short notice.
S. W. LUSE, Superintendent.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries. White Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. a pair.

MILLINERY.

A POSITIVE REDUCTION IN THE prices of the entire stock of MILLINERY and MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Tulle, Neapolitan, Split and Dunstable Straw, and Straws for Misses, Boys and Infants. Also, the admirable McCLELLAN HAT, at
Mrs. WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BUSINESS OR express wagon, in good condition. Apply to WM. W. MARSTON, corner 21st-st. and 2d-av.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.
JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHAS. MORAN having resigned as Trustee in pursuance of section 13, of the agreement of 10th Jan. 1860, a meeting of the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of July, 1862, at 12 M., at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, for the purpose of filling the vacancy existing in the Board of Trustees and any other vacancies that may exist at the time of the meeting, as well as to transact any other business that may come before the said meeting.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1862.
EZRA C. READ,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
SEPTIMUS CROOKS,
N. PECK.
} Trustees.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES issued in favor of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, are hereby notified that a committee of Farm Mortgagers will be in New-York on the 22d July, at noon, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, No. 25 William-st., for the purpose of conferring with said holders.
L. H. MEYER,
Chairman Trustees M. and M. R. R., Creditors.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED TO 1st August next, for purchasing five of the Ramapo and Paterson Sinking Fund Bonds of $1,000 each. Apply at No. 12 Wall-st.
July 15, 1862.
ROBERT BAYARD,
JASON ROGERS,
ROBERT PIGGOT.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—The Central Park Fire Insurance Company has a considerable amount of money, which will be loaned on bond and mortgage, on improved real estate in the City of New-York, in sums to suit applicants. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 168 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "the Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

GOLD, SILVER AND CANADA MONEY,—The highest premium paid for the same by CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before the 19th will draw interest from July 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Interest commences July 1, 1862.
All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 19, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, (FORMERLY ROSE HILL) Savings Bank, corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutricious cracker (Davy's Ervalenta) than by any drugs. ISAAC McGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 2 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st inst.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday Evening, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—CERTAIN OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company residing in the Northern States, who have heretofore received these dividends at the agency of the Bank in this City, will be paid the two last dividends declared by the Bank, on and after the 17th inst., on application to
M. MORGAN & SON,
No. 37 William-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 58 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have (under the restrictions of the law of April 19, 1862) this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 15th instant.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have declared a Dividend, payable on and after July 21, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Five per cent. on larger amounts, which have been deposited three months prior to the 1st of July.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Saturday next, July 19. The Transfer books will be closed from date until the 19th.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 25th inst., on which day the dividend will be paid.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 170 Broadway, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary *pro tem.*

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. NO. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—A Dividend of One Dollar per share (of $30,) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable on the 25th July, inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY have declared a dividend of 3 per Cent., payable to stockholders on the 28th inst., until which date the Transfer Books will be closed. By order.
GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 18th inst.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DEclared a Dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging four feet wide through sidewalks of the same where not already done. Sewer in Rose-street from Duane-street to sewer in Pearl-street. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, west side of Fourth-avenue and east side of Fifth-avenue, from and to points distant halfway between the streets lying on either side and contiguous thereto; both sides of Pearl-street from a point about one hundred and thirty feet north to Chambers-street; both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Pearl; east side of Duane and both sides of Chamber-street, between William and Rose streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, July 18, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Duane-st. between City Hall-place and Centre-st., (with trap block;) paving Pearl-st. from Fulton-st. to Peck-slip, (with trap block.) The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Duane-st. from City Hall-place to Centre-st., and both sides of Pearl-st. from Fulton to points half way distant between Ferry st., Frankfort-st., Peck-slip and Dover-st.; north side of Fulton-st., both sides of Beekman-st., Ferry-st. and Peck-slip, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to the said Pearl-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.
F. PERKINS, Secretary

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.
W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM OF CRAMER, ABEGG & McCLOSKEY has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, Messrs. ABEGG and McCLOSKEY retiring therefrom. LOUIS CRAMER, who alone is authorized to settle up the affairs of the late firm, will continue the same business at No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.
LOUIS CRAMER,
HENRY ABEGG,
D. W. C. McCLOSKEY.
Dated June 27, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN INTO PARTNERSHIP Mr. WM. H. DIKE, and will continue the banking and stock commission business under the firm of WOLFF & DIKE.
EDWARD WOLFF, No. 60 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1862.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. J. R. NEWTON, PHYSICIAN FOR the cure of all Chronic Diseases, having left New-York, the public are informed that Dr. H. W. HENLEY who was formerly with Dr. Newton, will treat all such cases, without medicine and without pain, at No. 101 West 12th-st., corner of 6th-av. Hours from 9 to 3. Free patients from 3 to 5. Diseased Liver, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Prolapsus Uteri, Weak Spines, &c., are often marvelously cured in one operation.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a postpaid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—DR. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 387 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 12.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO
NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK,

Chief Cabin	$150
Second Cabin	85

FROM BOSTON,

Chief Cabin	$125
Second Cabin	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	SATURDAY, July 26.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 4.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

This magnificent ship having proved herself unequaled for speed, safety and comfort, (sea-sickness being unknown on board,) is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE,

With superior accommodations, $30.

Fares by the GREAT EASTERN on and after the trip of the 9th of September will be advanced 15 per cent.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The Screw-steamer
TRADE WIND, Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans, on SATURDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
No freight taken.
For passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—OWING TO THE ADVANCE IN EXchange, and the Government tax on tickets, this Company is obliged to raise the price of outward passage, and by steamers sailing after 1st August the following rates will be charged:

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY, July 19.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, July 26.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Aug. 2.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The steamship GLASGOW will sail from Pier No. 44 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *New-York*, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FREIGHT TO THE ARMY ON JAMES RIVER.—The subscriber will dispatch a vessel within three days for James River, and will take a small amount of freight at reasonable rates, guaranteeing to deliver it at any accessible point occupied by our army; or would sell Sutler's goods delivered there. Apply to MICHAEL BEEHAN, at Denison & Wyckoff's, Nos. 82 and 84 Dey-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—ADDRESS or apply to H. W. COLVER, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—30th-st. at 7 A. M.; Christopher-st., 7¼ A. M.; Spring-st., 7½ A. M. E. R.—10th-st., 7:50 A. M.; Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8½ A. M. Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, FIFTY CENTS.

THE TURF.

TROTTING.
FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.
FRIDAY, July 18, at 3 o'clock. Mile heats, best three in five to wagons.
PURSE AND STAKE, $200.
Owner names g. g., *Gen. Halleck.*
Owner names black g., *Whit.*
S. McLaughlin names bay g., *Lofty.*
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

PURSUANT TO THE RECOMMENDATION of the Recruiting Committee of the 6th Senatorial District and of the call of the citizens of the XVIIIth Ward, a large and very enthusiastic meeting was held corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on Wednesday evening, July 16, 1862.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. John J. Bradley, Chairman of the Senatorial Committee, and was organized by the election of Hon. Benj. F. Manierre, Chairman; Dr. Joseph H. Foster, Vice-Chairman, and Wm. Drummond and John A. James Foster, Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. James Kelly, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The President of the United States having called for three hundred thousand additional men to put down rebellion and to restore peace and prosperity to our country, it behooves every loyal citizen to put forth every effort to aid in so patriotic a cause, therefore, we, the citizens of the Ward hereby

Resolve, That we will coöperate with the United States and the State authorities in promptly aiding in the raising of men and means. Also,

Resolved, That a Committee of six citizens of the Ward be appointed to act with the Senatorial Committee, of which Hon. John J. Bradley is Chairman.

Resolved, That a Finance Committee, to consist of nine members, be appointed, who shall be authorized to collect funds in the Ward for the purpose of defraying the expense of enlisting men, and as a bounty for the aid of the families of such as enlist to serve the country in its present crisis; and that such Finance Committee pay over to the Treasurer of the Senatorial Committee all funds collected, weekly, to be expended for the purpose named.

Under the foregoing resolutions, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen members of the foregoing Committees:

ENLISTING COMMITTEE: John A. Foster, A. R. Lawrence, Jr., Henry J. Scudder, James M. Thompson, Wm. Drummond.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—John D. Ottiwell, Charles P. Kirkland, James W. Gerard, Seymour A. Bunce, Timothy G. Churchill, C. Godfrey Gunther, Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., James Harper and Wilson G. Hunt.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman were added to the Committee.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.
BENJ. F. MANIERRE, Chairman.
Dr. JOSEPH H. FOSTER, Vice-Chairman.
WM. DRUMMOND,
JOHN A. FOSTER,
} Secretaries.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SIDE-WHEEL GUNBOATS.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT will, until the 30th day of July, receive propositions from ship-builders actually engaged in the construction of vessels, for the construction of the hull of a double-bowed side-wheel gunboat, with rudder at each end, protected by the stems; the masts, rigging, sails for fore-and-aft schooner rig, and awnings; four boats, with all their fittings and equipments complete; tanks for 2,000 gallons of water, with the necessary casks, breakers, buckets, &c. The vessel completed in every respect with all the fittings for sea service, except ordnance, anchors and cables, furniture, cooking utensils, instruments and stores, which will be furnished by the Government.

The length of the vessel, including both rabbets on a line 7 feet 6 inches above the lower edge of rabbet of the keel, to be 236 feet; the extreme breadth 35 feet, and depth of hold, from throat of floor timber to lower side of deck plank, 12 feet. The displacement to a line 7 feet 6 inches above the lower edge of rabbet of bottom plank to be 39,500 cubic feet. The size of the principal materials are to be as follows, other parts being in due proportion as in naval vessels of this class: Keel of white oak, 14 by 6½ inches, scarph fastened with ⅞-inch copper bolts; stem of white oak, sided 10 inches, and properly secured in openings for rudder and to keel with composition knee; frame of white oak, white chestnut and hackmetack; timber and room 24, 26 and 28 inches; floor timber sided 7 to 6 inches; futtocks 6 to 5 inches; top timbers 5 inches; molded in throat 13 inches, in bilge 9 inches, at head 5½ inches. Timber or frame close together. Space between frames level with throat of floor, filled in with white pine. Main keelson of white oak, 13 by 16 inches, fastened with two copper bolts in each frame of ⅞-inch. Bilge keelson of white oak or yellow pine, fastened with copper bolts ⅞-inch in diameter under engine frame and boilers; the remainder with iron. Breast hooks of white oak, sided 7½ inches. Diagonal braces in two tiers 3½ by ⅜-inch amidships and 3 by 7-16 toward the ends; the upper strap 3½ by ⅜ inch. Bilge strakes of oak or yellow pine, 4½ inches thick, 6 strakes of 9 inches wide on each side. Ceiling 3 inches. Clamps of white oak 4 inches thick, 3 strakes 12 inches, bolted edgewise. Berth deck beams of white pine, sided 6½, molded 5 inches, the four longest beams to have lodge knees. Berth deck plank white pine, upper deck beams of yellow pine or white oak, sided 11 to 10 inches, molded 9 inches in the middle and 8 inches at the end. One hanging knee at each end of each beam, and lodge and lap knees between the beams. Hanging knees sided 7 inches, the remaining knees 6 inches. Waterways and thick strakes of yellow pine or oak, jogged over beams, and fastened with ¾ inch iron. Deck plank of yellow pine, 4 inches, if oak 3½ inches thick. Spir ketting of white oak, in thickness 3 inches. Garboard strakes of white oak, 4½ inches thick. Bottom plank of white oak, 3½ inches thick. Wales of white oak, 4 inches thick; in width, 7½ inches, square fastened, the bottom with three treenails and one composition spike; the garboard strakes with two cooper bolts and two treenails; the wales, above the copper fastening, with ¾-inch iron bolts and iron spikes; butt bolts in diameter, ¾-inch. Copper fastening to extend up to 8 feet 4 inches above the lower edge of rabbet of keel. The bottom sheathed with 24-ounce copper to 7 feet 9 inches above the rabbet of the keel. The wheels will be overhung, the guards made as short fore and aft as practicable, and the wheel-house built in the usual way. The bulwarks to be of 5-16 plate iron. The builders of the vessel will make the wood frame for the inclined engines, securing it with wood knees and to the keelsons, and will do all the wood work necessary in placing the machinery. The cabin, ward-room, steerage, and between decks, the holds, bolts, steering wheel, pumps, scuppers, capstans, hammock rail, caulking, joiners, plumbing, painting, and the other detail, as far as the contract stipulates to cover, is to be complied with in accordance with the usages of the navy.

The bidders need only send a drawing showing the shape of one-half the vessel having the requisite displacement, as both ends are alike, and, if they think proper, a plain model of the same.

The proposals must state the price for which they will agree to have the vessel ready to receive her machinery and launch her, for the periods of fourteen, sixteen, eighteen and twenty weeks, respectively, the vessel to be fully completed in forty days thereafter, or in twelve days after the complete erection of the machinery.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed, and payments will be made as the work progresses, and twenty per cent. retained till the satisfactory completion of the contract.

The bids must be accompanied by the guaranty required by law, that if the contract is awarded it will be duly executed. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals received under this advertisement, if in its opinion the public interest requires it.

The proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Paddle-wheel Steamers," to distinguish them from other business letters, and will be addressed to the "Secretary of the Navy."

Propositions will be received for similar vessels of iron, or iron and wood combined.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
JULY 15, 1862.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of TUESDAY, July 29, 1862, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues;

In Washington-street, between Bethune and Bank streets;

In Fifty-second-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway;

In Twenty-third-street, from East River to present sewer, near Avenue A;

And for receiving basins and culverts at the northwest and southwest corners of Avenue A and Seventh-street
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
July 15, 1862.

TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Tuesday, July 29, 1862, for the paving of the following streets, to wit:

West-street, from Liberty to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street.

Eleventh-street, from Broadway to and through University-place and Thirteenth-street to Fifth-avenue;

Chambers-street and James-slip, with parts of intersecting streets, from Chatham-street to South-street;

And for crosswalks on Ninth-avenue from Fifty-third to Sixty-third streets, and on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Office until MONDAY next, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M., for three hundred (300) four-wheeled ambulances, specifications of which can be obtained on application at this office. The whole to be completed and delivered in Philadelphia on or before the 1st day of September next. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Ambulances," and addressed to
(Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. & A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the undersigned, until TUESDAY, July 22, next, 12 o'clock M., for the erection of a small brick building at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, where the plan, specification, and samples of materials can be seen, and further information obtained.
NEW-YORK ARSENAL, July 14, 1862.
R. H. R. WHITELEY, Major of Ordnance.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!
"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!"

Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *invariably* connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M.; at 3:15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 5:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6:30 A. M., and 2:45 P. M., and leaves Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., *via*.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only.
T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

DEAFNESS.—NEW MODE OF CURE PUBLISHed in the *Sunday Times* for the benefit of the public, being a volume of 400 pages, by Dr. J. E. VON EISENBERG, Oculist and Aurist, No. 33 Clinton-place.
See *Sunday Times.*

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ANOTHER LIVING WHALE
From the Coast of Labrador, 20 feet long,
MAY BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS.
LAST DAY OF COM. NUTT,
Previous to a visit to his home in New-Hampshire, and a tour of exhibition through the country.
THE HOLMAN NATIONAL OPERA TROUPE
Give entertainments every day at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.
LAST DAY BUT ONE OF THE
THE AMERICAN LAMBERT,
THE CONNECTICUT GIANT GIRL,
9 feet 1½ inches round the body, and weighs 613 lbs.
COMMODORE NUTT'S BEAUTIFUL CARRIAGE
NED, THE LEARNED SEAL,
DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS,
THE AQUARIAL GARDEN, &c., &c.
Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee .... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) July 18,
FANCHON, THE CRICKETT.
FACHON .... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
TO-MORROW EVENING last night of the season.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances on Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
COMPLETE AND GLORIOUS SUCCESS
OF
THE NEW BURLESQUE,
FRA DIAVOLO.
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE ... as .... FRA DIAVOLO
MR. W. J. FLORENCE ... as .... BEPPO
New and excellent songs, new music, new costumes, etc.
Also, the deeply interesting drama of
THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
TIM BRIEN, the Emigrant ...... Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Forming a programme of rare excellence.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 18, 1862
A great bill for the
BENEFIT OF MISS JULIA DALY.
and her last appearance but one.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN
The Protean Burletta of
IN AND OUT OF PLACE,
and the farce of
LOVE AND MURDER.
Miss DALY in six characters, five songs and two dances.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
George Christy and J. N. Briggs .. Lessees and Proprietors.
J. N. Briggs .... Business Manager and Treasurer.
FRIDAY, July 18,
THE FAMOUS QUARTETTE.
A new Overture—the celebrated chorus from the Enchantress.
GEORGE CHRISTY and W. ARLINGTON in several laughable acts.
Admittance 25 cents; no half price.
Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN,
Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.
Opera, Ballet, Promenade Music and Equestrianism.
CARLOTTA PATTI, ISABEL CUBAS.
Mme. STRAKOSCH, 'ARDAVANI, THOMAS BAKER.
Mr. LEVI SHORT'S FIRE FOUNTAIN.
Mme. TOURNIARE, CONRAD BROTHERS.
NEW BALLET, with CUBAS as VENUS.
Admission to all .... 25 cents.
Open on SUNDAY for Promenade and Refreshments.
SATURDAY next, GRAND PATTI MATINEE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM OOTHOUT and HENRY OOTHOUT, plaintiffs, against SHERMAN P. COLT and ANSON T. COLT, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract, (Com. not served.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and six dollars and sixty-seven cents, with interest on $168 39.100 from the 31st day of May, 1861; interest on $169 14.100 from the 1st day of December, 1861, and interest on the remaining $169 14.100 from the 31st day of May, 1862, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, June 7, 1862.
A. S. VAN DUZER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No 170 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 12th day of June, 1862.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1862.
A. S. VAN DUZER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
je13-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. ROGERS against DE LANCEY KENEDY and others.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, all those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which, together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifteenth-street with the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth-street one hundred feet, thence southerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue sixty-seven feet and one and a quarter inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street twenty-three feet, thence northerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue forty-four feet and five and one-half inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street seventy-seven feet, to the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 17, 1862.
THOS. HYSLOP, Referee, No. 37 Pine-st.
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Pl'ff's Att'y.
jy17-2awtau8.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. ROGERS against DE LANCEY KENEDY AND OTHERS.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above-entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifteenth-street with the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth-street, seventy-seven feet, thence southerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street seventy-seven feet to the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July, 1862.
THOS. HYSLOP, Referee, No. 37 Pine-st.
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Pl'ff's Att'y.
jy17-2awtau8.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, JR., No. 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.
jy4-law6mF*
MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN H. FANNING,
THOMAS FANNING, JR.,
} Executors.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAMBURGH AND MARLBOROUGH—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Fare 50 cents. The steamer HENRY BURDEN will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st., TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8½ o'clock A. M., and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the foot of Robinson-st., landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Low Point, Marlborough, and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie the same evening at 7 o'clock, landing at Low Point and Fishkill. Fare 50c.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer, JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 24, East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. .... at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Dey-st. .... at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, (James-slip.) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 6 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster from Harrison's Landing.

Another Installment of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

McClellan Reinforced from the Department of the South.

List of Union Prisoners in Richmond.

The *Daniel Webster* arrived at this port yesterday from Harrison's Landing and Fortress Monroe. Her Purser, Mr. J. H. REID, obliges us with the following notes of her trip and with the appended carefully prepared list of sick and wounded soldiers whom she brings.

The *Daniel Webster* arrived at Harrison's Landing from Fortress Monroe at 4 P. M. on Thursday, July 10, and after waiting there for over four days returned to Fortress Monroe under a convoy of two gunboats, with a load of 250 sick soldiers. We were not favored with any bullets from rebel guns on our way down the James River, but had prepared ourselves in anticipation of such favors. Arriving at Fortress Monroe at 5 P. M. on Tuesday, 15th inst., we were detained a little, taking in a supply of bread for the soldiers, and a storm arising delayed us till next morning, when we left for New-York at 5 A. M.

During our stay at Harrison's Landing we had an opportunity of visiting the camps, and several of our party were fortunate enough to arrive at MCCLELLAN's headquarters on Sunday morning, in time to be present at the service. The Commissary of the *Webster* was frequently called upon to distribute oranges and lemons and such other delicacies as could be spared from our supplies for sick soldiers in camp and at the hospitals, and the recipients were all very thankful to the Sanitary Commission for such attentions. We have on board 87 soldiers from New-York, 71 from Pennsylvania, 26 from New-Jersey, 10 from Massachusetts, 10 from Maine, 16 Regulars, and the rest in small proportions from Indiana, Connecticut, Michigan, Vermont and New-Hampshire. The men generally are suffering from diarrhœa, dysentery and fever of a malarious character, in which the typhoid element is generally predominant. There are but a few wounded cases—mainly of the hand, one amputation of the foot, and one fracture of the skull. There were 7 deaths on board, viz.:

S. McCall, Co. F, 7th Mich.
Wm. De Laney, Co. B, 19th Mass.
J. P. Williams, Co. A, 57th New-York.
J. R. McCusker, Co. C, 23d Pennsylvania.
J. McMullin, Co. C, 104th Pa.
F. R. Barlow, Co. H, 4th Me.
S. A. Averill, Co. E, 4th Me.

S. A. AVERILL died before we left Harrison's Landing; body put ashore there. STEPHEN MCCALL and WM. DELANEY died before we arrived at Fortress Monroe, and were buried there. The patients generally have improved wonderfully with the voyage and the excellent treatment of those in the service of the Sanitary Commission.

List of Sick and Wounded Soldiers Received on Board the United States Sanitary Commission Hospital Transport Daniel Webster, Capt. Blethen, at Harrison's Landing, James River, Va., July 14, 1862.

Allan, Lieut. E. C., Co. A, 12th U. S. Infantry.
Atwood, Geo., Co. B, 14th U. S. Infantry.
Ashley, D.C., Co.D, 20th Mass.
Ault, Joseph, Co. A, 1st N.J.
Allen, J.J. Van, Co.E, 7th N.J.
Averill, S. A., Co.E, 4th Me.
Ackerly, John, Co.K, 8th N.J.
Adams, J. C., Oneida Cav.
Allan, Seth, Co.I, 16th Mass.
Bartlett, J. C., Co.A, 4th N.J.
Burrows, T.D., Co.K, 7th N.J.
Babcock, G. W., Co. H, 20th Mass.
Bird, W.R., Co. E, 4th Mich.
Brown, Wm., Co.I, 36th N.Y.
Bell, A., Co. K, 8th N. J.
Barker, T. O., Co. C, 6th Vt.
Booser, H., Co. I, 93d Penn.
Burnap, E.C., Co.B, 10th Mass
Barker, T., Co. I, 2d R. I.
Burges, L. B. H., Co. E, 7th Mass.
Briederbeckar, Geo., Co. G, 100th N. Y.
Brooks, H. W., Co. K, 72d Penn.
Barlow, F. R., Co. H, 4th Maine.
Brown, Michael, Co. H, 73d N. Y.
Brady, J. J., Co. I, 8th N.J.
Brown, Chas., Co. I, 31st Pa
Bull, E. M., Co. E, 4th Vt.
Beesely, J., Co. C, 103d Pa.
Bishop, S. S., Co. K, 23d Pa.
Blunt, Perry, Co.E, 50th N.Y.
Bluclard, J., Co.H, 55th N.Y.
Bullard, J., Co. C, 104th Pa.
Burk, Thos., Co. H, 2d N.Y.
Bennett, J.A., Co.F, 64th N.Y
Broderick, Patrick, Co. D, 2d Ex. Brigade.
Blanvelt, W. J., Mott's Battery, 3d N. Y. Artillery.
Briot, A., Co. E, 55th N. Y.
Cayot, Sergt. H, Co. C, 55th N. Y.
Cox, R. H., Co. I. 20th Ind.
Coe, L. B., Co. C, 106th Pa.
Clifton, W. L., Carlisle Battery, Hunt's Artillery.
Coleman, H., Co. B, 31st Pa.
Collier, Jas., Co. K, 4th Pa.
Cumming, J., Co.H, 18th N.Y.
Coyne, J., Co. I, 8th N. J.
Cannafahn, J., Co.H, 25 N.Y.
Connover, G., Co. C, 1st N.J.
Cataline, F., Co. F, 98th Pa.
Cotter, B., Co. I, 2d N. Y.
Cook, Fred., Co. H, 1st Mich.
Cooper, H., Co. D, 95th Penn.
Clare, John, Co. I, 26th Pa.
Coles, M., Co. C, 8th N. J.
Chadwick, Geo. E, Co.B, 81st Pa.
Caffrey, Thos., Co. A, S.B.
Colburn, Alf. Co. K, 1st Min.
Craig, Stacy, Co. I, 63d Pa.
Dimond, Corp. Thos., Co. H, 14th U. S. Inf.
Durham, Jos., Co. A, 31st Pa.
Davis, Thos., Co.A, 36th N.Y.
Davis, Elias H., Co. A, 4th Maine.
Deford, Corp., Signal Corps.
Diepal, L., Co. H, 55th N. Y.
Dye, Abel D., Co.B, 77th N.Y.
Delph, Jas.A., Co. L, 63d Pa.
Dailey, And., Co. K, 6th Pa.
De Laney, Wm., Co. B, 19th Mass.
Dinsmore, J., Co. K, 23d Pa.
Dightman, A., Co.H, 50th N.Y.
Deane, C. C., Co. D, 1st Conn. Art.
Davis, Lloyd, Co.I, 55th N.Y.
Dougherty, Anth., Co.D, 9th Mass.
Dettvitter, Gaspard, Co. A, 55th N. Y.
Egbert, G. T., Co. G, 106th Pa.
Eplie, Julius, Co. K, 7th N.Y.
Eaton, Henry M., 83d Penn., Co. C.
Eearman, Eugene, 74th N. Y., Co. B.
Fitzzimmons, James, 62d Penn., Co. M.
Fry, Geo., 55th Pa., Co. D.
Fest, Christ, 55th Pa., Co.D.
Forsyth, Geo. F, 56th Penn., Drum-Major.
Fisher, Henry, 32d Penn., Co. H.
Fox, Henry. 8th N.J., Co.K.
Fennimore, Chas., 6th N. J., Co. E.
Foster, L. E., 6th Vt., Co. E.
Gorman, Patrick, 14th U. S. Infantry, Co. A.
Girty, Sergeant M., 16th Mass., Co. D.
Gaveston, John, 55th N. Y., Co. D.
Griffin, Patrick, 36th N. Y., Co. F.
Giles, Edw., 72d Pa., Co. A.
Gates, Chas., 16th Michigan, Co. H.
Gamble, J. G., 31st Pa., Co.F.
Griselle, Allan, 20th Indiana, Co. H.
Goole, Corporal Jas., 5th N. H., Co. I.
Gay, A. T, Oneida Cavalry.
Goddard, P. M., 10th Mass., Co. A.
Harding, Chas., 2d Pa., Co.B.
Hammond, Geo. H., 14th U. S. Infantry, Co. D.
Hamilton, Thos., 72d Penn., Co. H.
Hopkins, Allan, 1st N. J., Co. B.
Head, Jacob, 20th Ind. Co. C.
Holmes, J., 83d N. Y., Co. I.
Hathaway, John F., Co. F, 7th Massachusetts.
Haskin, W., Co. C, 61st Penn.
Larkin, Mich'l, 4th Ex. Br Co. H.
Livingston, Hiram S., 2d N. Y., Co. I.
Louvall, Philip, 98th Penn., Co. E.
Leathers, S. S., 4th Maine, Co. F.
Lensenbigley, Jacob, 103d Pennsylvania, Co. C.
Lovells, Jerome M., 1st N. J., Co. D.
Mott, A. F., 7th Mass., Co.K.
Mullan, John, 14th U. S. I., Co. H.
Maxwell, Henry, 69th N.Y., Co. F.
Marshall, Jesse, 18th N. Y., Co. G.
Mack, D. J., 40th N.Y., Co.I.
Matthews, Patrick, 31st Pa., Co. H.
McClare, Andrew, 63d Pa., Co. B.
McCasker, John R., 23d Pa., Co. C.
Mickels, P., 2d N. Y., Co. F.
Morrison, Richard, 2d N.Y., Co. E.
McMullen, Jos., 104th Pa., Co. C.
McDoual, A. M., 5th U. S. Artillery, Co. F.
McCall, Stephen, 7th Mich., Co. F.
McGinnis, S., 18th N.Y., Co.D
McMullen, Samuel, 26th Pa., Co. A.
McCannon, S., Co. D, 4th Me.
Mokinballer, S., Co.B, 31st Pa.
McCarthy, J., Co.A, 37th NY.
Maxie, M., Co. A, 88th N. Y.
Metcalf, G.W., Co.B, 20th Ind.
McCall, R., Co. G, 5th Pa.
May, C. H., Co. B, 16th Mass.
Mulcroft, A., Co. G, 36th N.Y.
Minor, T. B., Co. I, 71st N.Y.
Miller, C., Co. A, 13th N. Y.
Norgrave, W., Co. K, 95th Pa.
Nolan, P., Co. I, 23d Pa.
Neill, D., Co. E, 5th Pa.
Naple, J., Co. A, 55th N. Y.
Oskin, J., Co. K, 18th N. Y.
Orfer, J., Co. A, 31st N. Y.
O'Rourke, C., Co.G, 71st N. Y.
O'Connor, T., Co.H, 69th Pa.
Osbright, I., Co. B. 93d Pa.
Otto, Ellard, Co. E, 1st N.Y.
Peters, W., Co. E, 32d N. Y.
Pade, L. S., Co. B, 50th N. Y.
Pollard, A.B., Co.G, 20th Mass.
Prue, Thos. Co. C, 1st N. J.
Pratt, Wm., Co. D, 83d Pa.
Pike, Mark, Co. I, 2d U.S. Ar.
Perry, John, Co. I, 5th N. J.
Porter, Andrew, 106th Penn., Co. K.
Pardee, Sergt. W. W., 1st Conn. Artillery, Co. M.
Pickerson, John, 72d N. Y., Co. C.
Quinn, Samuel, 93d Penn., Co. H.
Randall, Lieut. Marshall, 1st N. Y. Artillery, Bat. G.
Robinson, James W., 62d Pensylvania, Co. A.
Robinson, Jno. G., 20th Ind., Co. I.
Regan, Michael, 66th N. Y., Co. C.
Robbins, Corp. R. R., 4th N. J., Co. G.
Randall, John, 31st Penn., Co. E.
Redford, Wm., 55th N. Y., Hospital Steward.
Robb, William, 31st Penn., Co. C.
Robertson, Lemuel, 49th Pa., Co. K.
Right, Corp. L., 1st Conn. Artillery, Co. H.
Reggs, Harris, 1st Conn. Artillery, Co. F.
Stager, Corp. James, 8th N. J., Co. G.
Seaton, Amos, 11th Pennsylvania, Co. C.
Stowe, Samuel M., 20th Indiana, Co. G.
Stoutenberg, Corp. H., 101st New-York, Co. G.
Shiel, John, 106th Pennsylvania, Co. B.
Savin, James, 1st, Excelsior Brigade, Co. H.
Shaw, Corp. Thomas, 3d U. S. Infantry, Co. F.
Schwend, Emanuel, 55th N. Y, Co. H.
Spellman, Michael, 8th New-Jersey, Co. F.
Shaw, James M., 10th Mass., Co. D.
Shawler, John, 64th Penn., Co. C.
Simms, Jas. H., 2d New-York, Co. E.
Smith, John, 55th N. Y., Co. B.
Spear, Alex., 3d N. J., Co.K.
Sands, Nicholas, 61st Penn., Co. I.
Stewart, James, 31st Penn., Co. G.
Stoughton, Corp. S. G., 31st Penn., Co. I.
Stamford, Andrew, 69th N. Y., Co. K.
Steinmitz, Corp. W., 106th Penn., Co. A.
Tomlin, Sergt. Joseph, 98th Penn., Co. E.
Tripp, Geo., 106th Pa., Co.D.
Told, Sergt. Felix, 31st Pa., Co. B.
Talham, Chas. A., 2d N. H., Co. D.
Tuhy, James, 62d N. Y., Co. G.
Tiller, Joseph H., 2d N. J., Co. B
Harrington, Geo. W., Co. K, 106th Pennsylvania.
Hughes, A., Co. A, 23d Penn.
Hell, H., Co. H, 55th Penn.
Hinds, J. H., Co. F, 4th Me.
Hennisey, Wm., Co. K, 4th Pennsylvania.
Hegeman, Chas., Co. F, 4th Pennsylvania.
Hall, Hiram, Battery F, 5th U. S. Artillery.
Hayden, Albert, 5th Mass.
Hagan, M., Co. A, 95th Pa.
Heddington, Michael, Co. F, 4th Excelsior.
Hogan, C. De G., Co. E, 6th New-Jersey.
Hogan, E. P., Co. D, 4th Me.
Hayward, Chas. T., Co. E, 6th Vermont.
Ipes, A. J., Co. G, 1st Mich.
Ingles, G., Co. B, 2d Maine.
Jenkins, Joseph, Co. C, 100th New-York.
Jump, Henry, Co. D, 2d Del.
Johnston, P. B. Co. D, 1st Connecticut Artillery.
Jenkins, R., Co. H, 93d Penn.
Kenyan, James, Co. H, 14th U. S. Infantry.
Kahler, Corp. Lawrence, Co. B, 31st Pennsylvania.
Ketchum, Sergeant-Major F. S., 16th New-York.
Kerrig, Cornelius, Co. F, 1st New-York Cavalry.
Setterly, Philip, Co. E, 14th U. S. Infantry.
Landfer, Hiram, 1st New-York Independent Bat.
Lloyd, P., Co. E, 81st N. Y.
Longneckar, Sam'l 49th Pa., Co. C.
Lawless, James, 2d U.S. Artillery, Co. G.
Lloyd, Geo., 85th Pa., Co.G.
Ley, Jerome, 3d Ex. Brig., Co. E.
Lampey, Adolphus, 7th N. Y., Co. H.
Lawton, Uriah, 1st N.Y. Artillery, Co. H.
Lee, W. J., 1st N. Y., Co. C.
Tiernan, John, 6th N. Y. Cav., Co. F.
Turner, Capt. T. E., 4th U. S. Infantry.
Turner, W., 95th Pa., Co. A.
Turner, J., 16th N.Y., Co. G.
Tomlinson, Robert, 8th N. J., Co. C.
Van Netten, Edgar, 2d N. J., Co. B.
Vanderlip, Charles, 50th N. Y., Co. B.
Van Hess, Theo., 55th N.Y., Co. F.
Vechner, John, 31st Penn., Co. B.
Vaughan, C. J., 16th N. Y., Co. E.
Van Nest, Nelson, 8th N.J., Co. I.
Van Order, Ferdinand, 32d N. Y., Co. A.
Veenekamp, Lewis, 14th U. S. Inf., Co. E.
Warrenoux, Edward, 55th N. Y., Co. I.
Wilson, Robert, 106th Penn., Co. H.
White, John, 69th Pa., Co. K.
Wiysel, Jacob, 23d Indiana, Co. H.
Woodland, Wm. J., 1st Pa., Co. G.
Wood, Geo. W., 1st N Y Artillery, Battery D.
Wolf, Peter, 55th N.Y., Co.H.
Winklebeck, Geo., 105th Pa., Co. H.
Walter, Benj., 4th Me., Co.C.
Wilson, Richard, 6th Penn Cavalry, Co. I.
Wright, Forrest, 20th Ind., Co. C.
Warner, Sherman, 16th N. Y., Co. E.
Williams, J. P., 57th N. Y., Co. A.
Wiley, Wm., (colored,) servant to Lieut. Lisle, 33d N. Y., Co. H.
Young, Asa D., 11th Maine, Co. G.

Medical Officers of the United States Sanitary Commission Hospital Transport Daniel Webster.

Medical Director—Dr. NELSON S. DRAKE.
Physicians—Dr. H. Althof, Dr. H. N. Fisher, Dr. J. G. Ryerson.
Ward Masters—Mr. S. B. Ward, Mr. T. W. White, Mr. F. W. Brigham, Mr. S. F. Bachelder, Mr. W. A. Browne, Mr. A. A. Davis, Mr. D. J. Mosher, Mr. A. K. Starkweather.
Nurses—Mr. W. Richmond, Mr. F. H. Beams, Mr. J. K. Babcock, Mr. A. Moses, Mr. E. W. Dunham, Mr. T. W. Goodward, Mr. E. Gillespie, Mr. T. G. Macey, Mr. E. Tovey, Mr. C. Davenport, Mr. J. Revell, Mr. J. E. Allibone, Mr. J. Higgins, Mr. J. B. Pierson, Mr. Wm. Walker.
Apothecary—Mr. P. D. Leys.
Commissary and Purser—Mr. T. E. Peverly; Assistant—Mr. J. H. Reid.
Lady Assistants—Mrs. Trotter, Mrs. Starr, Miss Gill.
Passengers—Mr. F. L. Olmstead, General Secretary Sanitary Commission; Mr. Charles Woolsey, Capt. Smith, of the NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE SICK FROM THE JAMES RIVER.

Firing on the Transports—Hospital Flags.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STEAMER DANIEL WEBSTER,
NEAR SANDY HOOK, Thursday, July 17, 1862.

The *Daniel Webster*, Capt. BLETHEN, left New-York on her last trip July 8, in the service of the Sanitary Commission, and proceeded to Harrison's Bar, James River, arriving on the 10th. She experienced no annoyance on the passage up the river from the rebel batteries. It is supposed she was mistaken for an armed vessel. Her namesake, however, the river steamer, only two days before, was greeted by a shower of rifle-balls and cannon-shot, when passing Fort Powhatan. Over eighty bullets took effect in her hull, but no one was killed. The *Webster* (No. 1) received on board 250 sick and wounded, most of them cases of continued malarious fever, accompanied with great prostration. Several were sick with diarrhœa; a small number were suffering with scorbutic, and about twenty-five were wounded, the wounds not being of a serious description. The surgeons in charge were compelled to see a large number of these sick soldiers remain for hours on the banks of the river, exposed to the terrible heat of the sun, while two officials of the Government were engaged in settling questions of rank and authority, and deciding whether the steamer should receive the patients across the deck of a certain barge, or be carried out to her in the steamer. They were finally sent on board in the steam tender, and all were comfortably disposed on the *Daniel Webster* some time after midnight. The gunboats *Aroostook* and *Southfield* convoyed the *Webster* down the river. Capt. BLETHEN, in order to protect the pilot from any possible chance shots, had the pilot-house partially barricaded with plank, and wound around by a large and closely-packed hawser. He then took his position on the wheel-house, or walked the deck apparently unconcerned, while the convoy slowly felt their way through the suspicious channel. No attack was made on the *Webster*, as she carried a hospital flag at the fore. It has been stated, I do not know with what truth, that vessels having no claim to the character of hospital transports, have desecrated the red flag by hoisting it while passing these places. Such conduct is very reprehensible, as it affords a pretext to firing on all vessels indiscriminately.

Notwithstanding the repeated statements to the contrary, I have good authority for saying that the alleged willful shelling of the hospital at SAVAGE's by the enemy is untrue. As soon as they were informed by flag of truce, carried by Dr. SWINBURNE, that the place contained the sick and wounded, the house was respected. Nothing can be gained by exaggerating the horrors of the battle-field, or by giving to the enemy a needless character for barbarism, while thousands of our sick and wounded are in their hands. It may be doubted whether our Union officers, who are prisoners at Richmond, are permitted to quarter at the Ballard House, and have their servants and other conveniences and comforts of a first-class hotel, as several of the rebel officers are now doing at Old Point. Sympathizing calls from rebel officers, with champagne accompaniments, are probably scarce also; things which daily occur between our officers and rebel prisoners. But retaliation has not yet been adopted as the law, and every humane mind will deprecate the arrival of that savage resort to warfare.

Seven persons, who were sent on board in a moribund condition, died—two of them before the steamer left the river. They were buried at Fort Monroe. The other five were brought to New-York, and their friends notified. The calm resignation exhibited by these poor soldiers in near prospect of death displayed the heroism of the soldier combined with the faith of the Christian. "Shall I live to get home and see my parents, Doctor?" inquired one young man. "I would like to see my dear old mother and father once more before I die; be candid with me." He was answered that he might, but that it was doubtful. "Then stay by me to the last, Doctor; you know what I want better than I do. I am resigned."

Another young man, named WILLIAMS, belonging to West Milford, N. J., apologising to the nurse for the trouble he had caused her, said, "Now I wish to die quietly and be out of the way as soon as I can—you have so many others to take care of; I die a Christian." His last words were a prayer for his friends.

The condition of the sick under the careful nursing they received, greatly improved as we approached the North with its cool, bracing atmosphere.

Dr. DRAKE and his assistants have been indefatigable in their attentions to the sick, and a more careful and assiduous corps of nurses, male and female, could not have been selected than those on board the *Daniel Webster*. No one who has not had personal opportunity to observe the treatment and care of the sick and wounded in these vessels can appreciate the debt of gratitude the country owes to the Sanitary Commission for its timely care of these most deserving, patriotic men. The associate surgeons, wardmasters and nurses addressed a letter to Dr. DRAKE, the Surgeon in charge, speaking in the highest terms of the skill and uniform kindness which had marked his treatment of the sick and wounded in his charge.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, chief Secretary of the Sanitary Commission, returned in the *Daniel Webster* in improved health. E. S.

MORE REINFORCEMENTS.

Gen. Stevens' Forces Added to the Army of the Potomac.

From the Washington Intelligencer of Thursday.

It is with much gratification that we hear of the arrival in Hampton Roads of another body of effective troops, being the division of Gen. STEVENS, from South Carolina, and intended doubtless to reinforce the army operating against Richmond. This division, which, after its long service in South Carolina, cannot be presumed to be very strong in numbers, arrived in Hampton Roads on Tuesday last, on board the steamers *Vanderbilt*, *Mississippi* and *Ben Deford*. It is said to consist, in part, of the Seventy-ninth New-York, Fiftieth Pennsylvania, Eighth Michigan, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, Seventh Connecticut and of two batteries of artillery. All the sick and disabled men of the command were left behind.

PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

Partial List of Sick and Wounded in the Hands of the Rebels.

The following is a list of wounded Union prisoners in Richmond, copied by permission of Dr. CULLEN, Medical Director of the Confederate army:

B. Maynard, Co. G, 4th Pa. R.
A. S. Whiteman, Co. G, 4th Pa. Reserves.
T. S. Nye, Co. G, 4th Pa. R.
Capt. W. Brian, Co. K, 3d Pa. R.
T. Chamberlain, Co. D, 5th Pa. Reserves.
Maj. G. A. Woodward, 2d Pa. R.
Capt. T. Bagley, Co. K, 53d Pa.
R. George Jurio, 53d Pa.
O. Whitsell, Co. D, 7th Pa. R.
Elisha Carr, Co. G, 8th Pa. R.
N. P. Brown, Co. F, 5th Pa. R.
M. Galligher, Co. C, 19th Mass.
W. Patterson, Co. B, 4th Pa. R.
John Willard, Co. K, 63d Pa.
Lyman Ellwood, Co. G, 1st N. Y.
Anthine Bills, Co. G, 1st N.Y.
F. Hamance, Co. E, 1st N.Y.
Mich'l Gorman, Co. E, 1st N.Y.
Thos. Millham, Co. I, 81st Pa.
Wm. Sten, Co. G, 1st N. Y.
Wm. Reed, 2d Sgt., 20th Ind.
Alfred Ried, Capt., Co. K, 20th Indiana.
Geo. W. Thompson, Co. H, 19th Mass.
F. T. Peet, Lieut., Co. H, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters.
I. I. Slifer, 1st Sergt., Co. H, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters.
N. V. Nichols, Co. H, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters.
Hy. M. McIntire, Lieut.-Col., Penn. Reserve.
R. H. Woodworth, Major, 3d Penn. Reserve.
Thos. Maloy, Co. H, 1st N.Y.
Jas. Donahue, Co. C, 4th N.Y.
F. Fulmer, Co. F, 5th Pa. Res.
R. Livingston, Co. H, 1st Cav.
W. Hallahan, Co. E, 19th Mass.
W. T. Crouch, Co. E, 8th Pa. R.
W. Billinger, Co. G, 12th Pa. R.
W. Comer, Co. E, 5th Pa. Res.
W. McMaster, Co. C, 8th Pa. R.
J. R. Mortimer, Co. C, 8th Pa. R.
H. McNamee, Co. G, 69th Pa.
S. A. Fonnand, Co. E, 57th Pa.
J. Noland, Co. E, 53d Penn.
Surg. J. Underwood, Mass.
G. W. King, Co. E, 1st Pa. R.
R. McCullogh, Co. A, 1st N.Y.
E. R. Hilliup, Co. I, 3d Pa. R.
J. M. Shormaker, Co. A, 34th New-York.
J. W. Nelling, Co. K, 1st Mass.
Wm. E. Wheeler, Co. G, 61st New-York.
J. B. Daughtey, Co. H, 7th Pennsylvania Reserve.
Zen. Whiting, Co. H, 7th Michigan.
First Lt. John B. Roberts, Co. C, 3d Pa. Reserve.
Jas. Dever, Co. H, 69th Pa.
Wm. Barbor, Co. C, 7th Mich
Theo. Pleasants, Co. C, 62d New-York.
A. Edmond, Co. I, 73d N. Y.
Wm. Minsor, Co. H, 12th Pa. Reserve.
H. Wilson, Co. B, 2d N. J.
John P. Cushing, Co. I, 9th Massachusetts.
Julius Swenson, Co. I, 1st New-York.
Chas. M. Devitt, Co. G, 3d Pennsylvania Res.
Thos. Ryan, Co. H, 1st Cal.
Pat. Laiken, Co. H, 63d Pa.
John Hanan, Co. C, 1st N.Y.
J. Haftman, Co. B, 5th Pa. Res.
B. Kelley, Co. K, 81st Pa.
A. J. Leggett, Co. D, 20th Ind.
John Daly, Co. A, 31st Pa.
Corp. Fred. Snow, Co. I, 37th N. Y.
G. O. Merrill, Co. H, 57th Pa.
B. Bennett, 53d Pa.
P. Cronan, Co. K, 20th Mass.
W. Walsh, Co. B, 1st N. Y.
Capt. M. R. Adams, Co. F, 10th Pa. Res.
S. S. Matthews, Co. D, 6th Mich.
Sergt. J. H. Price, Co. O, 105th Penn.
Corp. J. C. Shules, Co. G, 7th Mich.
O. Williams, Co. C, 12th Pa. Res.
F. Adams, Co. C, 12th Pa. Res.
G. Sherrell, Co. K, 69th N.Y.
D. Eallahon, Co. E, 19th Mass.
J. McKinley, Co. E, 1st N.Y.
Jas. Aldridge, Co. C, 10th Penn. Res.
E. R. Brown, Co. F, 10th Penn. Res.
A. R. Dawson, Co. F, 10th Penn. Res.
John W. Fruet, Co. G, 10th Penn. Res.
I. N. Lerrick, Co. B, 5th Mich.
Corp. A. H. Weim, Co. A, 58th Penn.
John Faly, Co. F, 1st N. Y.
Sergt. C. Shilliman, Co. G, 4th Penn. Res.
Wm. Harris, Co. C, 3d Penn.
Corp. T. W. Bewley, 3d Penn.
C. Snyder, Co. I, 4th Penn.
Wm. M. Rest, Co. F, 12th Pa.
J. Restill, Co. H, 19th Mass.
J. Kaliskey, Co. C, 31st N.Y.
J. Beatley, Co. B, 7th P. J.
E. Kelley, Co. C, 2d Excelsior.
J. E. Blanding, Co. I, 7th Mass.
E. Crownerer, Co. C, 53d Penn.
J. C. Craigh, Co. I, 63d N.Y.
Sergt. J. Crothers, Co. C, 3d Penn. Reserves.
J. A. McIntosh, Co. K, 16th Michigan.
W. J. Fermett, Co. C, 3d Penn. Reserves.
Rufus Durfie, Co. B, 16th Mass.
Thos. Green, Co. K, 19th Mass.
L. E. Loomis, Co. K, 63d N.Y.
G. R. Trask, Co. H, 19th Mass.
D. W. Moss, Co. H, 19th Mass.
G. W. Rewis, Co. C, 19th Mass.
F. Martin, Co. K, 10th Mass.
Sergt J. Wolf, Co. C, 20th Mass.
Chas. Hass, Co. B, 20th Mass.
W. Frank, Co. B, 20th Mass.
J. Bochme, Co. B, 20th Mass.
E. P. Stanley, Co. H, 19th Mass.
A. Brockswell, Co. B, 9th Penn. Reserves.
LeRoy P. Davis, Co. A, 1st Penn. Rifles.
Lieut. T. H. McFodder, Co. D, 5th Penn. R.
Ser. J. P. Rowell, Co. G, 1st Ex.
J. Redding, Co. I, 3d Pa. R.
John Pope, Co. G, 5th Pa. R.
Corp. L. P. Trampton, Co. E, 105th Pa.
Capt. J. Coster, Co. F, 1st N.Y.
1st Lt. W. T. Allen, 1st N. Y.
Capt. G. W. Werner, Co. K, 1st N. Y.
1st Lt. G. S. ——, Co. G, 1st N.Y.
I. M. Herdenberg, Co. C, 3d Mh.
E. H. Mitchell, Co. C, 71st Pa.
Corp. G. S. Burkey, Co. K, 20th Ind.
Ser. Hy. F. Jacobs, Co. B, 1st N. Y.
W. W. White, Co. G, 1st Pa. Reserve.
F. T. Smith, 19th Mass.
F. B. Mathews, Co. K, 1st Mass.
H. H. Worhilm, Co. A, 11th Penn. Reserve.
Wm. Kisner, Co. H, 81st Pa.
D. B. Goodwant, Co. D, 51st Pa.
Elisha P. Gates, Capt., Co. R, 4th Penn. Reserve.
John Cuthbertson, Capt, Co. H, 9th Penn. Reserve.
John McClury, Capt., Co. H, 5th Penn. Reserve.
G. M. Baumann, Sergt., Co. B, 1st Penn. Reserve.
Sam'l F. Kerr, Co. B, 1st Pa. Reserve.
Jos. Cuthberton, Co. H, 9th Penn. Reserve.
Wm. Strine, Jr., Co. H, 5th Penn. Reserve.

E. Applegate, Co. F, 12th Pa. R.
J. Brown, Co. B, 62d N. Y.
R. F. Oakley, Co. A, 8th Pa. R.
J. Call, Co. F, 12th Pa. Res.
M. P. Badger, Co. A, 8th Pa. R.
D. G. Campbell, Co. G, 34th New-York.
G. Fravel, Co. E, 5th Pa. R.
P. Connell, Co. E, 3d Excel.
J. F. Millon, Co. G, 115th Pa.
E. M. Darly, Co. H, 115th Pa.
G. H. Darling, Co. H, 16th Mass.
G. L. Cook, Co. B, 1st Rif., Penn. Res
Isaac Seday, Co. L, 1st Cal., 71st Penn.
Wm. M. Biddle.
H. J. Jones, Co. B, 1st Penn.
P. Mitchell, Co. B, 1st Penn.
Saml. H. Gordon, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
C. Rowley, Co. G, 61st N. Y.
Corns. Hoggart, Co. G, 61st New-York.
A. Brower, Co. H, 42d N. Y.
John Doyle, Co. A, 1st N.Y.
Sergt. Thos. Delamy, Co. H, 42d New-York.
D. F. Stevens, Co. C, 19th Massachusetts.
La. Armstrong, Co. A, 8th Pennsylvania Reserve.
John McIntyre, Co. E, 20th Massachusetts.
Sergt. H. L. Wick, Co. A, 8th Pennsylvania Res.
James S. Berkey.
Jas. C. McKernan, Co. F, 81st Pennsylvania.
C. W. Jones, Co. H, 81st Pa.
M. Keichner, Co. K, 81st Pa.
J. McAneley, Co. D, 81st Pa.
Thos. Elliott, Co. D, 81st Pa.
A. D. Poppleton, Co. G, 61st NY
Wm. Wilson, Co. I, 73d N. Y.
R. H. Record, Co G, 61st N.Y.
J. H. West, Co. I, 29th N.Y.
Sergt. S. N. Singleton, Co. C, 10th Pa.
R. Anderson, Co. G, 9th Pa. Res.
Wm. Wilson, Co. D, 42d N. Y.
Jas. Kearney.
Henry C. Flenner.
Jacob Houble.
John Patton.
Sergt. B. Conway, Co. E, 19th Mass.
C. Miller, Co. C, 9th Pa. Res.
Corp. C. R. Darkin, Co. G, 19th Mass.
J. H. Mason, Co. G, 19th Mass.
F. B. Hittrock, Co. G, 105th Penn.
S. S. Gilloson, Co. C, 19th Mass.
Alex. Abernethy, Co. D, 7th Mich.
John Rod, Co. D, 1st Mich.
J. T. Tillus, Co. B, 1st Pa. Res.
Corp. S. G. Hodge, Co. D, 10th Penn. Res.
D. P. Wilson, Co. B, 1st Pa. Res.
T. N. Cornanand, Co. I, 9th Penn. Res.
G. W. Wyman, Co. E, 10th Penn. Res.
Sergt. D. W. Coursan, Co. G, 53d Penn.
Capt. W. H. Spencer, Co. G, 61st N. Y.
B. H. Chase, Co. F, 1st N.Y.
H. Snyder, Co. F, 3d Mich.
John Eaton, 1st N. Y.
C. W. Tilton, Co. F, 1st N.Y.
B. F. Stevens, Co. C, 19th Mass.
L. Hartzenburger, Co. D, 26th Penn.
D. Cooper, Co. F, Ex. Brig.
Martin Short, 73d N. Y.
Wm. Graves, Co. I, 5th N.J.
Thomas Smith.
Wm. Gartman, Co. I, 69th Penn.
Wm. Welch, Co. C, 69th Penn.
Capt. T. C. Horn, Co. D, 12th Penn. R.
W. Niverling, Co. N, 1st Cal.
E. Bowlds, Co. E, 5th Penn. Reserves.
H. J. Pickorsgill, Co. C, 1st New-York.
W. Macum, Co. H, 8th Penn. Reserves.
John B. Marshall, Co. D, 7th Penn. Reserves.
A. Rey, Co. F, 7th Penn. Res.
F. Wadden, Co. E, 2d N. H.
Thos. B. Memdell, Co. D, 9th Penn. Reserves.
M. O. Matthews, Co. F, 7th Penn. Reserves.
Mathias Smith, Co. G, 1st Penn. Reserves.
J. R. Burnham, Co. H, 19th Mass.
Corp. J. H. Grady, Co. C, 61st N. Y.
Lieut. L. B. Caldwell, Co. I, 61st N. Y.

The following is an additional list of our sick and wounded in Richmond:

Wm. Hogue, Co. G, 83d Pa.
J. Horton, Co. E, 14th N. Y.
E. Fosmire, Co. B, 44th N.Y.
L. G. Badgeiy, Co. K, 44th New-York.
Geo. Roberts, 1st Light Art., New-York.
A. Sweitz, Co K, 1st U. S. S., died July 5.
J. B. Bancroft, Co. E, 14th N.Y.
Jas. Cuscadin, Co. G, 23d Pa.
W. B. Avery, Co. K, 3d Mich.
Wm. Welch, 4th Michigan.
Patrick O'Reilly, 69th N. Y.
Phillip Gallagher, 6th Mass.
George Logue, 69th N. Y.
Anthony Borass, 12th N. Y.
Sergt.-Maj. H. C. Peck, 14th U. S. Infantry.
W. H. Peacock, 1st N. Y. Ar.
John A. Phœnix, 83d Pa.
Jacob Lentz, 1st Michigan.
A. B. Casline, 14th N. Y.
D. Heckel, 55th N.Y.
J. Williams, 22d Mass.
M. Shenfellow, Co. E, 14th Inf.
John Herm, Co. B, 69th N.Y.
Pet. Moody, Co. L, 62d Pa.
D. McSweeny, 69th N. Y.
J. Carey, Co. D, 88th N. Y.
Corp. P. Donald, Co. G, 36th New-York.
T. Mayburn, Co. A, 14th N. Y.
F. Klinger, Co. E, 42d N. Y.
Pat. Zucker, Co. K, 2d Del.
H. R. Miller, Co. H, 1st U. S. Chas.
Henry Rice, Co. B, 69th N.Y.
Sergt. F. A. Bohn, Co. K, 36th New-York.
W. F. Kubbs, Co. A, 83d Pa.
Sergt. J. Brackett, Co. A, 69th New-York.
A. L. Hokes, Co. G, 83d Pa.
H. J. Green, Co. A, 83d Pa. —died.
Sergt. B. W. Aubery, 83d Pa.
O. Pierce, 83d Penn.
David O'Brien, 69th N. Y.
George Oney, 61st N. Y.
Maj. Hy. A. Barnum, 12th New-York.
Jacob Strang, 7th N. Y.
Emil Schnorr, 7th N. Y.
C. Alexander, Pa. Artillery.
George Kribbs, 62d Penn.
Sergt. S. N. Adams, 62d Pa.
C. Coomer, 62d Penn.
J. D. Allis, 10th Mass.
1st Lt. J. H. Donovan, 69th New-York.
Maj. Miller, 10th Mass.
J. H. Towle, 10th Mass.
Sergt. F. E. Hale, 55th N.Y.
W. A. Aiken, 10th Mass.
Martin Le Dow, 9th Mass.
Corp. G. H. Goodrich, 3d N.Y.
S. Edsell, Co. B, 5th U.S. Art.
Thos. Griffin, 83d Penn.
James Devine, 14th N. Y.
Lt. Chas. Wheeler, 10th Mass.
Lieut. I. Cahill, 69th N. Y.
C. Shannon, 69th N. Y.
M. Gleason, 25th N. Y.
Wm. Hoyne, 83d Penn.
John E. Mear, Co. E, 81st Pa.
J. Stobar, Co. E, 14th N. Y.
Peter Rafferty, 69th N. Y.
M. Young, Co. D, 14th N. Y.
Diacono Giacono, Co. B, 55th New-York.
Corp. C. P. Robinson, 43d New-York.
Isaac Navore, 4th Michigan.
Peter Helfrich, 83d Penn.
Wm. H. Osborne, 1st Mich.
Jas. Loughlin, 29th Mass.
Harrison Thompson, 1st L. I.
J. W. Naggs, 5th New-York.
Michael Dunn, 14th N. Y.
Thos. W. Cross, 36th N. Y.
R. Gerbel, 7th New-York.
C. Machias, 7th New-York.
J. Rudinghee, 7th N. Y.
W. N. Kilcarch, 7th N. Y.
A. R. Geiger, 31st Penn.
Ser. J. Hays, Co. K, 69th N.Y.
Thos. Kinley, 105th Penn.
W. J. Kilpatrick, 23d Penn.
W. Broderick, 9th Mass.
J. H. Galloway, 29th Mass.
W. H. Murphy, 4th Mich.
Robt. Long, Co. K, 7th N. Y.
G. Lamb, Co. E, 14th Inf.
C. Montague, Co. D, 44th N.Y.
—. A. Badig, Co. H, 55th N.Y.
Mat. Carr, Co. B, 69th N. Y.
Jno. Gorman, Co. K, 36th N.Y.
Wm. Comree, Co. C, 12th N.Y.
Wm. P. Smith, Co. H, 8th N.Y.
W. Johnson, Co. E, 43d N. Y.
J'b Roeder, Co. H, 55th N.Y.
A. J. Taylor, Co. E, 44th N.Y.
E. S. Nobles, Co. H, 4th Mich.
W. Dray, Co. E, 5th Artil'y.
B. Dingler, Co. B, 7th N. Y.
D. L. Reid, Co. E, 62d Penn.
H. O. Kane, Co. B, 82d N.Y.
Chas. T. Goodell, Co. F, 13th New-York.
T. Gray, Co. F, 14th N. Y.
O. J. Smith, 4th Mich.
Sergt. A. Byrne, 1st N. Y. Chasseurs.
Daniel Perry, 14th N. Y.
F. C. Wilson, 62d Penn.
T. H. Luther, 83d Penn.
C. S. Dodge, 10th Mass.
H. F. Rummell, 1st N. Y. Chasseurs.
Lieut. L. Hardin, 7th N. Y.
Corp. J. F. Tinkam, 10th Massachusetts.
Sergt. L. Redorr, 55th N. Y.
Wallace Hammond, 83d Pa.
Daniel H. Rice, 83d Penn.
H. Mosier, 4th Michigan.
Capt. S. J. Thompson, 22d Massachusetts.
1st Lt. P. Carr, 69th N. Y.
Geo. B. McKee, 83d Penn.
John P. Grade, 9th Mass.
1st Ser. J. D. Fenn, 88th N.Y.
Capt. H. H. Howlett, 36th N.Y.
Philip Sherry, 1st L. I.
Corp. H. H. Graham, Co. K, 10th Mass.
J. Williams, Co. H, 10th Mass.
E. H. Sampson, 62d N. Y.
H. L. Shepleigh, 22d Mass.
Geo. Fuller, Co. E, 83d Pa.
Wm. Parke, Co. I, 69th N.Y.
H. H. Thompson, Co. G, 3d New-York.
W. Denanke, Co. C, 14th N.Y.
Corp. C. Hoff, 1st Chass.
G. Hartman, Co. C, 14th N.Y.
J. McQuiggin, Co. E, 31st Pennsylvania.
H. McQuiggin, Co. E, 31st Pennsylvania.
Sgt. G. H. Shanfold, Co. E, 61st Pennsylvania.
R. G. Wright, Co. R, 1st U. S. Chasseurs.
C. Thompson, Co. B, 9th Mass
J. Farrell, Co. B, 62d N.Y.
S. Howard, Co. K, 9th Mass.
T. McAuliff, Co. C, 9th Mass.
W. A. Hall, Co. I, 83d Penn.
C. T. Clemings, Co. I, 83d Pennsylvania.
R. Ryan, Co. A, 62d N. Y.
D. Harrison, Co. D, 31st Pennsylvania.
W. Murphy, Co. F, 44th N.Y
H. McEwen, Co. F, 41st N.H.
C. Brower, Co. G, 69th N.H.
A. H. Barhydt, Co. G, 4th Michigan.
M. Brown, Co. F, 14th N.Y
W. H. Turpening, Co. F, 4th Michigan.
Chas. Heath, Co. F, 4th Mich.
1st Sergt. W. Beeson, Co. G, 62d Penn.
C. Kinter, Co. D, 83d Penn.
J. M. Hammond, Co. B, 49th New-York.
Peter Collier, Co. B, 44th N.Y.
S. A. Walker, Co. D, 44th N.Y.
N. B. Tubbs, Co. I, 8th Penn.
Geo. Barber, Co. G, 14th N.Y.
D. McKinnis, Co. B, 69th N.Y.
Jeremiah Murphy, Co. C, 9th Mass.
S. B. Hicks, Co. B, 1st L. I., died.
John Murray, Co. D, 36th N.Y
Morton Lombard, Co. I, 1st N. Y.
John Murphy, Co. B, 69th N.Y
T. Green, Co. G, 38th N. Y.
Trion May, Co. K, 98th Penn Vols.
L. Brezetta, Co. H, 36th N.Y.
David Hughes, Co. D, 62d Penn. Vols.
L. Young, Co. H, 4th Mich.
W. Davis, Co. C, 9th Mass.
J. McCall, Co. C, 36th N. Y.
G. Walsh, Co. F, 16th Mass.
G. A. Sawniel, Co. A, 32d Mass.
P. Landry, Co. L, 55th N.Y.V.
E. W. Davis, Co. D, 83d Penn. V.
Sergt. F. Scanlon, Co. H, 69th N. Y. V.
J. B. Spatman, Co. F, 22d Mass.
A. Stevens, Co. H, 1st L. I.
J. Dunsmore, Co. E, 69th N.Y
J. Strawbridge, Co. E, 1st N. Y.
H. W. Kilpatrick, Co. B, 8th N. Y.
G. N. Carroll, Co. H, 1st Mich.
W. W. Wright, Co. E, 4th Mich.
E. D. Syliff, Co. E, 4th Mich.
O. J. Conklin, Co. H, N. Y.
Lieut. C. A. Woodworth, Co. H, 44th N. Y.
B. Lowell, Co. K, 2d Maine.
M. McCoy, Co. E, 69th N. Y.
P. McCarrick, Co H, 8th N. Y.
T. Van Valkenburg, Co. E, 4th Michigan.
Corp. A. D. Tower, Co. B, 72d New-York.
S. Heine, Co. I, 62d Penn.
A. Craig, Co. B, 12th Inf.
M. Griffin, Co. B, 9th Mass.
B. Ware, Co. E, 3d N. Y.
Sgt. A. F. B. Chase, Co. K, 14th N. Y.
F. Chickobar, Co. C, 7th New-York.
W. C. G. McCord, Co. K, 36th New-York.
J. H. Harding, Co. K, 36th New-York.
R. A. Bonting, Co. K, 16th Michigan.
Corp. H. Meilsy, Co. G, 1st New-York.
J. Raaf, Co. G, 1st N. Y.
J. Fisk, 4th R. I. Battery.
A. McGor, Co. H, 12th N. Y.
H. H. Fellows, Co. H, 12th N.Y
W. C. Watson, Co. C, 4th Mich.
D. Odell, Co. D, 14th Inf.
John O'Connel, Co. C, 14th Infantry.
Wm. J. Tate, Co. D, 9th Mass.
John Waters, Co. C, 9th Mass.
H. J. Rice, Co. B, 44th N. Y.
N. Storms, Co. C, 1st Mich.
John Stinson, Co. B, 1st Mich.
John Carlton, Co. K, 1st L. I.
Wm. Glenn, Co. B, 69th N.Y.
Corp. Thomas Powers, Co. B, 9th Mass.
H. Butterfield, Co. B, 83d Pa.
Sergt. D. Stevens, 69th N.Y.
E. C. Goodhue, Co. D, 4th Mich.
John Scammel, Co. K, 9th Mass.
Richard Killiher, Co. B, 69th N. Y.
John Thompson, Co. H, 36th N. Y.
G. C. DeLonze, Co. B, 44th N.Y
G. M. Holmes, Co. G, 49th N.Y.
W. B. Wentworth, Co. I, 83d Penn.
T. Havens, Co. C, 4th Mich.
C. C. Johnson, Co. F, 14th N. Y.
T. B. Stearns, Co. A, 44th N. Y. Vol.
J. M. Shepard, Co. A, 44th N. Y. Vol.
P. Miller, Co. G, 7th N. Y. Vol.—died.
J. H. Wagner, Co. C, 44th N. Y. Vol.
J. F. McCoombs, Co. G, 83d Penn. Vol.
C. Nicol, Co. E, 83d Penn. V.
S. Graff, Co. E, 62d Penn. V.
J. A. Grady, 88th N. Y.
B. F. Smeyers, Co. I, 62d Pa.
Capt. R. R. Means, Co. I, 62d Penn.
A. Bates, Co. D, 1st Mich.
Corp. S. Henton, Co. I, 4th Mich.
F. Means, Co. B, 12th N. Y
G. Key, Co. E, 1st Mich.
N. Brown, Co. D, 1st Mich.
W. E. Hyslop, Co. G, 1st Mich.

The following is a list of wounded United States prisoners turned over on parole, subject to future exchange, to Lieut.-Col. SWITZER, U. S. A., by Surgeon I. S. D. CULLEN, Medical Director, Confederate army:

Asst. Surg. Geo. Jewett, 10th Mass.
Asst. Surg. C. B. White, Carlisle Battery.
Asst. Surg. D. P. Chamberlain, 4th Mich.
John Anders, Co. C, 4th Mich.
Frank Clark, Co. I, 4th Mich.
Corp. C. Pease, Co. C, 4th Mich.
Harv. Lewis, Co. F, 4th Mich.
Arch. McMullen, Co. B, 36th N. Y.
Martin Lydon, Co. G, 9th Mass.
A. S. Loux, Co. C, 62d Penn.
J. Murphy, Co. C, 9th Mass.
J. F. McCombs, Co. G, 14th N. Y.
Michl. McCoy, Co. E, 69th N. Y.
John B. Spahmen, Co. F, 62d Penn.
Hugh McNamara, Co. K, 36th N. Y.
Jas. O'Brien, Co. K, 69th N.Y.
Capt. C. H. Kessy, Co. B, 14th N. Y.
Sergt. R. Watson Seage, Co. E, 4th Mich.
W. H. Fisher, Co. C, 1st Mich.
Sergt. F. A. Bown, Co. K, 36th N. Y.
Wallace Ehle, Co. A, 14th N.Y.
Jas. McGrogen, Co. H, 62d Penn.
Geo. Fuller, Co. C, 83d Penn
W. H. Nash, Co. I, 1st L. I.
E. F. Cheeney, Co. H. 83d Penn
E. I. Bly, Co. C, 83d Penn.
John McLaughlin, Co. D, 9th Mass.
Edwd. Keefe, Co. C, 14th U. S. Inf.
Sergt. J. F, Hays, Co. K, 69th N. Y.
Hy. Miller, Co. H, 7th N. Y.
Pet. Gillespie, Co. K, 69th N.Y
Corp. M. Brennan, 6th U. S. Inf.
Jess Martin, Co. H, 5th N.Y.
Philip Marion, Co. F, 2d N.Y.
Fred. Vincent, Co. A, 25th N.Y
S. Yager, Co. E, 55th N. Y.
J. M. Duddy, Co. H. 61st Pa.
John Ackley, Co. F, 4th Mich

The following is a partial list of our sick and wounded in the rebel hospital at Malvern Hill:

Capt. N. H. Newland.—.
Wm. C. Warner, Co. A, 83d Pa.
Wm. Gibbs, 62d Penn.
Filbert Dennis, 2d U. S. Inf.
E. Mayo, 7th New-York.
P. Lang, 57th New-York.
Nelson Linnebeck, 57th N.Y.
Christian Simon, 55th N.Y.
H. Schroeder, 55th N. Y.
J. W. Coon.
Martin Moran.
John McCall.
Henry Enler.
John Foley.
Van Vromer, 2d Excelsior.
Serg. J. Thomas, 85th N. Y.
George Black, 55th N. Y.
Joseph Temple, 63d N. Y.
R. Wolfinger, 55th N. Y.
Edward Depsey, 12th N. Y.
James Barnes, 12th N. Y.
Felix Morney, 61st N. Y.
Michael Kiefler, 31st Pa.
Patrick Riley, 1st L. I.
Lippman Starck, 72d N. Y.
James McCauley.
Capt. J. Amstock, 61st N. Y.
Jas. Heathwood, 63d N. Y.
Sam. Henderson, 33d Pa.
Frank Putnam, 44th N. Y.
Jas. L. Drake, 62d Pa.
Pat. Sullivan, 9th Mass.
Robert Story, 44th N. Y.
Albert Westgate, 4th Mich. —died 9th.
Wm. Bleemis, 9th Mass.
C. Milles, 55th New-York.
A. Stettson, 74th New-York.
Arthur High, 2d New-York.
Ed. Willis, 5th Excelsior.
J. Burgier, 14th New-York.
Francis Wyman, 29th Mass.
J. R. Wessenborn, 62d Penn.
Corp. F. Mortaff, 52d N. Y.
A. H. Wilkins, 12th N. Y.
W. P. Haney, 104th Penn.
J. C. Wright, 72d Penn.
Corp. Levi Brown.
Thomas McCay.
Wm. Barlow, 14th New-York.
P. Bowers, 81st Penn.
P. Wondeta, 7th New-York.
Robert Willby, 62d Penn.
Capt. Thos. Horban, 9th Mass.
Stephen Monkton, 23d Pa.
James Farly, 72d N. Y.
D. Mulchley, 9th Mass.
Wm. P. Smith, 82d N. Y.
Wm. Buchanan, 62d Pa.
Sergt. Jas. Butler, 9th Mass.
C. Swain, 62d Pa.
C. Leachbout, 4th Mich.
E. Reese, 62d Pa.
D. S. Wyman, 62d Pa.
Patrick Sweeney, 88th N.Y.
John Frowley, 69th N. Y.
Corp W. P. Henxford, 4th Mich.
Wm. Marshall 22d Mass.
Harrison Byham, 83d Pa.
Thos. Park, 69th N. Y.
Thomas Stone, 81st Pa.

The following is a list of United States soldiers who have died from wounds in Malvern Hills Hospital:

J. L. Graham, 62d Penn.
Lieut. Mulroy.
J. M. Hammond, 44th N.Y.
E. E. Goodhue, 4th Mich.
S. B. Hicks, 1st L. I.
Sergeant D. Stephens, 69th New-York.
Morton Lonivard, 1st N. Y.
Isaac Plymtom, 22d Mass.
Frank Putnam, 44th N. Y.
Robert Story, 44th N. Y.
John Foley, 69th N. Y.
Thomas Maguire, 1st N. Y.
James Parnell, 62d N. Y.
G. C. Delong, 44th N. Y.
W. Davis, 9th Mass.
John Strawbridge, 69th N.Y.
E. D. Cliff, 4th Mich.
A. M. Gaum, 12th N. Y.
A. Swotz, Berdan S. S.
Isaac Navarre, 4th Mich.
Wm. Marshall, 22d Mass.
W. F. Cribbs, 83d Penn.
D. Mulchay, 9th Mass.
Philip Miller, 7th N. Y.
—— Crosby, 10th Mass.
A. Wetzel, 4th Mich.
Conrad Schaffert, 7th N. Y.

Wounded New-Yorkers in the Washington Hospitals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Allow me, through your paper, to call the attention of New-Yorkers in this city to the hundreds of the sick and wounded soldiers here from New-York State. In visiting Cliffburn Hospital yesterday, the New-York men complained that they were receiving no attention like the Pennsylvania soldiers, who were receiving all the attention sympathy and kindness can afford. They say there has not been a single New-York person there to look directly after their comfort and many wants. This is not as it should be, and by calling the attention of the people to it you would do a great kindness to the soldiers, who deserve a great deal of care and kindness.

Respectfully, H. K. ENOS.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 13, 1862.

BILLIARDS.

Return Match Between Mr. Deery, of New-York, and Mr. Goldthwaite, of Boston—1,500 Points.

It will be remembered that at the great Billiard Tournament which was played here during the Spring, two young men named JOHN DEERY, of this City, and WM. GOLDTHWAITE, of Boston, attracted a great deal of attention and received much praise for their skillful playing.

Shortly after that affair Mr. DEERY published the following challenge:

"JOHN DEERY, of New-York, hereby offers to play WM. GOLDTHWAITE, of Boston, two matches of billiards, for $250 a side, each match. The game to be the four-ball carom game, on one of PHELAN's pocket tables, with two and three-eight inch balls. One match to be played in the City of Boston, and the other in New-York."

The number of points agreed upon was 1,500.

The first game was played at Allston Hall, in Boston, on Wednesday evening, June 25, beginning at 8 o'clock and ending at 2½ A. M. on the following day, Mr. GOLDTHWAITE was the winner, by 230 points. The longest runs made by GOLDTHWAITE were 56, 84, 99; by DEERY, 53, 57, 66, 79.

The second game was played last night at the billiard rooms of CHRIS. O'CONNOR, on Fourteenth-street. A very large, and principally professional audience gathered at the appointed hour, and quite promptly the game was commenced.

Among the audience were Messrs. Parke Godwin, John Clancey, Kavanagh, Cullender, O'Connor, Lake, Banks, and other names well known to lovers of the cue and ball.

THE GAME.

DEERY won the lead and the choice of balls. At first each man played off, but DEERY soon fell back upon his invariable game of caution, and played to make every time.

With the usual varyings of skill the game went on, runs of 20 and 25 being of frequent occurrence with DEERY, while, for some reason, the Boston boy failed to count more than 2 or 4 at an inning.

At 8½ o'clock the score stood—DEERY 123, GOLDTHWAITE 34.

During the next half hour DEERY's highest score was 23, and GOLDTHWAITE's 13, the result at 9 o'clock being, DEERY 209, GOLDTHWAITE 102.

They improved somewhat during the next half hour. DEERY made a 34 and a 94 count, and GOLDTHWAITE 34 and 40. There was some very beautiful nursing done at this stage of the game, and the spectators testified their appreciation of the skill by hearty applause.

At 9¾ o'clock the score stood, DEERY, 389; GOLDTHWAITE, 223. GOLDTHWAITE then made a splendid run of 97, and DEERY scored at one time 65, and was on the fair road to the 100, when he played on a moving ball, which was claimed "foul" by GOLDTHWAITE, and so granted.

At 10 o'clock the score stood, DEERY, 516; GOLDTHWAITE, 362.

After a series of poor runs, DEERY made one of 92, while GOLDTHWAITE secured nothing beyond 32 during the next half hour, at which time they stood, DEERY, 637; GOLDTHWAITE, 501.

In the next thirty minutes there was nothing of any brilliancy done. Luck or fate seemed to be against GOLDTHWAITE, and not particularly with DEERY. They scored at 11 o'clock—DEERY, 715; GOLDTHWAITE, 604, with a fair prospect of continuing until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. DEERY chose Mr. O'CONNOR as his umpire, Mr. GOLDTHWAITE, Mr. BANKS, and those gentlemen selected Mr. LAKE as referee.

Before the game, the betting was largely in GOLDTHWAITE's favor, though many who knew DEERY's way had great confidence in him. At 10 o'clock GOLDTHWAITE's friends were willing to hedge, and the Deery men were inclined to offer odds. At 11 o'clock betting was more even; $50 to $40 in favor of DEERY was laid by two parties, and $50 to $50 by the same within twenty minutes.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamer Flambeau.

The United States steamer *Flambeau*, lately one of the blockading fleet off Charleston, attached to Flag-officer DUPONT's squadron, arrived at this port yesterday from Port Royal, having sailed thence on the 13th inst. in tow of the *Vanderbilt*, which took her as far as Hampton Roads, when she was left to proceed alone.

The *Flambeau* was ordered home for repairs. She has been about eight months in commission, nearly two months of which time, while under the command of Lieut. W. G. TEMPLE, she was employed at the Bahamas, in the arduous duty of watching the *Gladiator* and other vessels which, under the supervision of the famous secession firm of ADDERLY & Co., at Nassau, were engaged in transporting articles contraband of war. The presence of this vessel in Bahama waters was a source of vexation and annoyance to the numerous rebel sympathizers in Nassau, and it is but just to say that many of their plans were postponed, if not entirely frustrated by the so-called terrible *Flambeau*.

The ill-health of Lieut. TEMPLE, however, caused a change in the future movements of the vessel, and she was ordered to report to Flag-Officer DUPONT at Port Royal, which port she entered on the 23d of January. Lieut. TEMPLE being obliged to recruit his health, the command of the *Flambeau* was given to Lieut. J. H. UPSHUR, then of the *Wabash*, under whose able guidance this vessel has been ever since. From that time until July 5, when, disabled, she could no longer perform efficient service, the *Flambeau* has been engaged in the monotonous duties of blockade. Her station has been off Charleston, S. C., and while there her Commander and officers have been remarked for their extreme vigilance and faithfulness, both day and night.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

J. H. UPSHUR, Lieut.-Commanding.
F. R. SMITH, Acting Master and Ex-Officer.
WM. B. SHELDON, A. S. MEGATHLIN, and WM. L. KEMPTON, Acting Masters.
JAMES MOWATT, First Assistant-Engineer.
J. R. LAYTON, Acting Assistant-Surgeon.
F. V. D. HORTON, Acting Assistant-Paymaster.
F. H. D'ESTIMANVILLE, Captain's Clerk.
G. VAN IDERSTINE, WM. RICHARDSON and ALEXANDER GILLANDERS, Third Assistant-Engineers.
GARDNER COTTRELL, Master's Mate.
THOMAS CHESSERU, Paymaster's Clerk.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 16—*In steamship Scotia, for Liverpool*—Mrs. P. A. Kirby and daughter, Alabama; M. R. Palmer, Havana; N. C. Higgins, New-York; Rev. J. Gurlow, New-Orleans; John H. Pike, New-Orleans; Mrs. Wm. Schall, 2 children and 2 servants, New-York; C. H. Bailey, Boston; John Lord, England; J. Phalen and son, Paris; J. R. Bayley, Jr., New-York; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., New-York; Alex. Duncan and man servant, Mrs. Alex. Duncan and maid servant, Master Duncan, Miss Duncan, New-York; Miss Goddard, New-York; Mr. Wilson, New-York; Mr. Downie, Miss Robb, Miss Miller, Mrs. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Davis, New-York; Count de Lombillo, family and 2 servants, H. P. Brethour, Brantford; B. Bode, Nassau; Philip Ketellas and servant, New-York; Mr. Dawson, Philadelphia; W. A. Cookson, Liverpool; Vanero de Aldama, friend and servant, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Bate, New-York; Jno. Wright, Philadelphia; A. Murray, Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gibb, Montreal; Mrs. Adams, Montreal; Mrs. Gibb, Montreal; Mrs. E. Ketellas, Mrs. Alice Ketellas, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. M. Hartley, 3 children and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Murger, Chicago; Manuel Aguire, Havana; Mr. Murger, Chicago; Madame D. St. Arnant and son, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Edgar Thomson, Philadelphia; Professor Holdemann, W. L. McPherson, Toronto; Miss J. Faitoute, Miss Foster, Dr. Geo. Elliger, Philadelphia; J. H. Welch, Connecticut; B. C. Pinto, Mr. Cardozo, Brazil; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McCormick and 2 children, Miss Adams and servant, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Odlew, London; Mrs. Holdemann, Harrisburgh, Penn.; Miss McPherson, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. D. L. McPherson, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Cassado, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ponvert, New-York; Col. and Mrs. F. H. Simonds, Montreal; S. Wilson, Cincinnati; Louis S. Ponvert, New-York; A. B. Howe, M. Major, Brooklyn; J. M. Dennison and two sons, New-Orleans; Mrs. Commodore Hull, Saybrook, Conn.; Miss Hull, do; Mrs. Judkins and maid servant, Liverpool; Mrs. J. M. Hurtado, 2 children and servant, Washington; Mrs. Riggs, Baltimore: Mme. Touchard, Miss Agnes Kammer, Baltimore; Miss Jones, Albert S. Schock, Pennsylvania; A. J. Albert, Baltimore; R. Markham, Louisiana; W. L. Newberry, Chicago; R. B. Swaile, California; Robert Moat, Montreal; Aug. Mottlebohm, New-York; Sir Thomas Tobin, England; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Watt, California; J. Bensusan, Spain; Chas. R. Lohman, R. Troost, New-York; Miss Louisa Bachnell, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Boulton, H. L. Boulton, E. De Sole, Laguayra; William Rogers, Miss Rogers, Caracas; Miss Bowen, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Boulton, Philadelphia; Mrs. C. A. Langdon and servant, New-York; P. Robertson, John Robertson, Glasgow; Mr. and Mrs. W. Reynolds, Pennsylvania; James Meyer, Jr., New-York; F. J. Solevan, R. P. de la Sala, N. Deulofece, Jose Loper, Havana; Mrs. Sparks, Mrs. Luke, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Langdon and servant, New-York; Wm. Parker, Robert Simmonds, Montreal; D. W. Holmes, Cincinnati; J. L. Martin, New-York; Wm. Workman, son and servant, Montreal; Rev. and Mrs. B. Griffiths, J. L. Crozer and wife, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Wallace, New-York; Stephen O. Fuguet, W. H. Fuguet, Philadelphia; B. Young, Jr., Utah; Hon. George Q. Cannon, Washington; J. Vossen, Chas. Pedroso, W. G. Ryder, Havana; John R. Cartwright, Kingston, C. W.; W. W. Watson, John Frank, Kentucky; F. Lorenz, Bremen; Mr. Gilmour, Kentucky; Mr. Clark, Mr. d'Hargues, Cuba; J. de Vicento, Cuba; Maj. Nixon, Rifle Brigade; Charles Hennsner, Philadelphia; S. Toca, Spain; Augustine San Roman, Jose de la Mora, Dimaz Baneda, Pedro Ochon, Jose Villegas, Spain; R. Paganstecker, G. F. Stone, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Herring, 3 children and servant, Broomfield, Mass.; Stuart Lane, Horace Chapman, England; C. Carbajal, G. Barlow, A. Gosling, New-York; Charles H. Williams, W. Johnson, Hy. C. Jewett, Buffalo, N. Y.; Rev. J. H. Smith, Philadelphia; Geo. Brown, Baltimore; O. R. Burbank, Ky; Wm. Berge, C. Berge, N. Y.; John Clures, Scotland; Ed. S. Morse, Phila.; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Brown, child and nurse, Baltimore; Miss Sarah W. Vail, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Vail, Thomas Dixon, C. Echhorn, N. Y.; Capt. L'Amy, England; Miss Deutofell and boy, Havana; John Warner, B. Tomes, N. Y.; J. H. Dillon, England; David S. W. Smith, A. P. Smith, Louisiana; W. Niblo, N. Y.; Louis Farnacht, N. O.; T. R. Warren, N. Y.; Jas. Roberts, Ed. Pearse, W. Mott, Capt. J. Harrison, Geo. Nash, England; Geo. McClure, Searsport, Me.; H. Barnett, Chile. Specie, $752,216 64.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 43 | Sun sets.... 7 28 | Moon sets.... 10 37
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 12 39 | Gov. Island. 1 28 | Hell Gate.... 2 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 17.

Cleared.

Ships Atmosphere, Harris, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons; Meridian, Doult, London, Wm. Dunham; Antartic, Stoafer, Liverpool, Zerega & Co.; Chase, Edwards, Antwerp, Wm. F. Schmidt.

Barks Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados, T. T. Dwight; H. A. Didier, Hubbard, Maryland, Merrill & Abbott; Atlantic, (Brem.,) Feldhusen, Rotterdam, Ruger Bros.; Ellen Morrison, (Br.,) Nethercliff, Queenstown, Mead & Bell; Kate, Laprelle, Buenos Ayres, Henry, De Cordova & Co.

Brigs Isabel Beurman, Taurss, Bangor, R. Murray, Jr.; Laurel, (Br.,) Dalrymple, St. John, N. B.; A. P. L., (Br.,) Lander, St. John, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.; Lady Chapman, (Br.,) Cooper, Martinique, Smith, Jones & Co.; Handy, Handy, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; Geo. E. Letson, (Br.,) Deasey, Kingston, Jam., J. Leavcraft; Eagle, (Br.,) Comean, St. Mathias, Jed, Frye & Co., Phelia Padden, (Br.,) Leanelly, Wales, John Jackson; Sarah Anne, (Br.,) Wilkie, Queenstown, John Jackson; D. Trowbridge, Rice, Demarara, D. Trowbridge.

Schooners E. Arcularius, Haskell, Boston, Wm. S. Brown; J. Truman, Pudham, New-Bedford, Beattey, Smith & Co.; P. Armstrong, Linnell, Baltimore, master; Marietta Hand, Terry, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett; N. S. Rue, Wright, Beaufort, Van Brunt & Slaght; Texas, Ellis, Wellfleet, B. F. Small & Co.; Frank Pierce, Smith, Hartford, master; Addie E. Barnes, Lewis, St. John, P. R., J. V. Onatavia & Co.; Ventrosa, (Br.,) Higgs, Harbor Island, Jos. Eneas; Ant, (Br.,) Courtland, Gaspe Basin, C. E., W. W. Merriam; John Walker, Burnell, Washington, master.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Flambeau, J. H. Upshur, Lieutenant-commanding, Port Royal July 13.

U. S. steam transport Philadelphia, Hand, Harrison's Point, in ballast.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer [illegible], Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Black Diamond, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Leper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Falcon, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Free Trade, Stover, Liverpool 41 ds., with salt, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co. Had light variable winds most of the passage.

Sanitary ship Daniel Webster, Kelly, Harrison's Landing, with sick and wounded from the army.

Ship John Knox, (of Bucksport,) Noyes, Matamoras July 5, in ballast to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Sierra Nevada, Foster, Cienfuegos June 28, with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co. 11th inst., off Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with brig Progressive Age, bound N.

Bark Lucknow, (Br., of Demerara,) Mix, Remedios July 7, with sugar to order. July 10, in the Gulf, spoke Spanish bark Laura, from Havana for Falmouth, reported all sick, and would try and reach New-York.

Bark Armoma, (Aus.,) M. Mattessick, Havre 57 ds., with mdse. to C. C. Duncan & Co. Had heavy westerly weather most of the passage. Took pilot on the 13th, 180 miles E. of Sandy Hook, from boat W. H. Aspinwall, No. 21.

Bark Evening Star, Mansfield, New-Haven, in ballast to Burnes Bros. Was towed to this City by steamtug Relief.

Bark Twilight, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Frits, Matanzas July 7, in ballast to C. C. Duncan.

Bark Depesche, (Pruss.,) Prignitz, New-Castle 63 ds., with coal to Wm. Salem & Co.

Brig Ada, (Br., of Wilton, N. S.,) Greene, East Caicos July 3, with salt to D. R. De Wolff. Left no Am. vessels. July 15, lat. 38 35, lon. 73 25, passed a full-rigged brig on her beam ends, masts and sails standing, boats gone, painted black, about 300 tons, British built; had a double name, the first being Edward, and the first three letters of the last name "Bar." Appeared to have been but a short time in that situation.

Brig West, Gulbrandsen, New-Orleans and S. W. Pass June 30, with sugar, &c., to D. Colden Murray.

Brig Autumn, Dinsmore, Lingan 15 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. DeWolf.

Brig Circassian, (of Bucksport,) Hagan, Buenos Ayres May 14, with hides and wool to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Fannie Lincoln, (of Waldoboro,) Rivers, New-Orleans June 30, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Cyclone, (of Westport, Me.,) McCarty, Cardenas July 6, with sugar to master.

Schr. Dragoon, (of Calais,) Colsen, Ponce, P. R., July 2, with molasses to E. T. Smith, of Hartford.

Schr. Queen of Clippers, Davidson, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. DeWolf.

Schr. Queen of Clippers, (Br.,) Davidson, Windsor 8 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. DeWolf.

Schr. Anna Sheppard, Crocker, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal, bound to Providence.

Schr. Venus, (Br.,) Crane, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Poughkeepsie, with iron for Wareham.

Schr. Hattie Annah, Horton, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Amanda, Kelly, Calais 8 ds., with laths to master.

Schr. H. A. Wellington, Wells, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Gen. Cropper, Concklin, Chincotegue 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Young America, Barber, Boston for Albany.

Schr. Alethea, Morley, New-Haven, in ballast.

SAILED—U. S. steam sloop-of-war Adirondack.

WIND—Sunset, N.

Below.

Bark Xanthe, from Aspinwall, to J. F. Joy.
Also, three brigs.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 17.—Arr. ship Cavalier, Liverpool; bark Sumter, Valparaiso; brig Alice Franklin, Ardrossan; schr. Thriver, Monrovia; also prize schr. Louisa, from Mungan Bay, S. C., with 130 bales of cotton, captured by the Albatross.

Miscellaneous.

At Key West—June 30, arr. Br. schr. Superior, Wynter, from Ruatan; July 3, Br. schr. Ransom, Bethel, from Green Turtle Key; 8th, brig Redwood, Boyle, Philadelphia; barks Garibaldi, Hoyt, Cadiz, Sp.; Kate Stamler, Fish, New-York; 9th, steamer Marion, Phillips, New-York; brig D. O. Castner, Hastings, Philadelphia. Sld., June 30, schrs. J. G. Babcock, Hand, Philadelphia; Brilliant, (Br.,) Roberts, Green Turtle Key; Magnet, Sanders, Nassau; July 1, barks Evelyn, Patterson, Fort Pickens; Arethusa, Hooper, New-York; brig Wenonah, Dow, Bucksport, via Philadelphia; schrs. Annie Clapp, Roberts, New-Orleans; Calvin S. Edwards, Gandy, Philadelphia; Superior, (Br.,) Wynter, Ruatan; 5th, schr. Medora, McClure, New-Orleans; 8th, barks Reindeer, Coutts, do.; Wm. H. Watt, Castner, New-York; Br. schr. Orris, Smith, Matamoras; 9th, bark Garibaldi, Hoyt, New-Orleans; 9th, Br. schr. Ransom, Bethel, Green Turtle Key; brigs James Davis, Staples, Philadelphia; Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, do; steamer Marion, Phillips, New-Orleans.

The schr. [illegible], at Pier No. 9 North River, is now loading ordnance and subsistance stores for Fortress Monroe. The U. S. steam transport Philadelphia, at the same dock, is taking in a cargo of vegetables, consisting of potatoes, onions, &c., for Harrison Point, Va., and will sail in the morning. The U. S. steamboat Honduras, also at the same dock, is loading for Harrison's Point, and will sail at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. Her cargo consists of hospital stores, 1,000 boxes of lemons, &c.

LONDON, July 4.—The bark David Kimball, with a cargo of sugar from Havana for orders, put into Falmouth on the 21st ult., leaky and with other damage, having been on her beam end. (By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

C. P. Knight—schr., from Bangor for Tortugas, June 13, lat. 36 06, lon. 72.

Galena—ship, hence for New-Orleans, July 10, lat. 28 56, lon. 72.

Laura—brig, hence bound S., July 10, lat. 29 56, lon. 72.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R.—July 2, brigs Resolute, for New-York in 10 ds.; Avondall, do., 8 ds.; Louis Marianna, (Br.,) do., 5 ds.

At Demarara—July 7, bark Alamo, for New-York, soon; ship Caroline, (Br.,) barks Scott, and City of the Sultan, (Br.,) unc.

At Cardenas—July 6, barks Sam Sheppard, for New-York, wtg.; J. M. Andrews, do.; Aberdeen, for Europe, ldg.; C. Matthews, do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
To be the
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
of
DISH.

EXTRACT
of a Letter from
A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN
at Madras,
TO HIS BROTHER
at Worcester.
MAY, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.
Beware of counterfeits.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.

READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE.
SIX FOR TEN DOLLARS,
OR SINGLY $1 70 EACH.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $26 PER DOZEN.
Very Strong Shirts, my own make
SIX FOR SEVEN DOLLARS,
OR SINGLY $1 20 EACH.
LINEN SHIRTS,
TO MEASURE, $30 PER DOZEN.
SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
Of fine quality, bought for cash, of the best European Manufacturers, and absolutely sold at retail in New-York at a profit of only TEN PER CENT.
COLLARS, best four-ply, $1 50 per dozen.
NECK TIES, at 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c. and 50c.
HALF-HOSE, $1 50 to $2 88 per dozen.
GAUZE COTTON UNDER SHIRTS, 60c., to $1.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, warranted all linen, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 and $3 per dozen.
GLOVES—ALEXANDRE'S BEST KIDS, $1 10.
FRENCH SUSPENDERS, 50 cents; usual price, $1.
S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, July 19. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $85 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $137 and $157; Steerage, $60. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR SALE—AN ORNAMENTAL COUNTRY place of 25 acres, at Baldwinsville, 3½ miles from Hempstead, L. I. New Gothic cottage, barn, horse and cow sheds, hennery, corn-crib, bath and boat house. The property is bounded by the creek reaching to the great South Bay, where the fishing and gunning is unsurpassed. Price, $3,000; $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOHNSON, HAYWARD & GOULD, No. 155 Greenwich-st.